## Routes to tour in Germany

## The German Fairy Tale Route

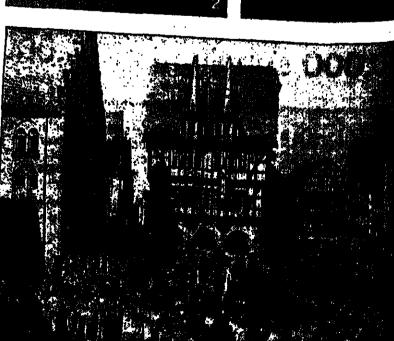
German roads will get you there - even if nostalgia is your destination. On your next visit why not call to mind those halcyon childhood days when your mother or father told you fairy tales, maybe German ones? The surroundings in which our great fairy tale writers lived or the scenes in which the tales themselves were set will make their meaning even clearer and show you that many are based on a fairly realistic background.

On a tour from Hanau, near Frankfurt, where the Brothers Grimm were born, to Bremen where the Town Band (consisting of a donkey, a dog, a cat and a cockerel) played such dreadful music that it put even robbers to flight, you will enjoy the varying kinds of countryside. And do stop over at Bodenwerder. That was where Baron Münchhausen told his breathtaking lies.

Visit Germany and let the Fairy Tale Route be your guide.







# The German Tribune

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## Plan to step-up role of conventional weapons

1 Bremen

Münchhausen

**Brothers Grimm** 

4 Alsfeld

a long-range conventional ons system to replace tactical nuweapons in certain situations. 2 Bodenwerder, home also wants to consider the possibi-

Bonn government wants to deve-

burg, 31 July 1983

of reducing the stockpile of nuclear heads in Europe in line with any in-3 Hanau, birthplace of the in reliance on conventional for-

> Bonn Defence Minister, Man-Womer, visited Washington this th to discuss the issues with Wash-

ails of what Bonn wants are not . They will not be finalised until

e proposals come in response to bis about current strategy. Many exi feel that the flexible response straycan no longer be credibly pursued. has come to lack credibility in as of military technology and in the DEUTSCHEZ portance it attaches to tactical nu-FÜR TOURSUST weapons, they say.

er some time political and military

### IN THIS ISSUE

LO AFFAIRS if at outcome of the id review talks

to slash costs of ovitural policy

ontroversial after 50 years: Papal cordat with Hitler's Germany

the Grand Vizier lost a and his head as well

staff at Nato have been consimodification of military strate-

have been considering the poss of improving conventional decapacity by means of new weamake Nato less dependent on ange nuclear weapons.

Bonn the credibility both at and abroad of a strategy made to ure for Europe is a matter of life

tims of security policy one aim is ke the risk incalculable for a aggressor. Another is to ensuhe deterrent is not so drastic use it in defence would be to ly one's own country.

trategy that conveys this impres-Ill carry little conviction abroad. also be steadily less acceptable to ople it is supposed to protect. is the point that has now been din the Federal Republic of Ger-The flexible response strategy

longer be credibly pursued, or so

At the same time public opinion grows increasingly ill at ease. People are no longer prepared to believe blindly what the experts say, regardless whether they wear uniforms or pin-striped

Solutions to this deep-seated strategic crisis have been sought for some time both by peace research workers of various persuasions and by military and political planners.

The proposals Herr Wörner took to Washington closely resemble past proposals by Nato C-in-C General Rogers, by Herr Wörner himself as Opposition spokesman on defence, and by US Senator Nunn.

The basic feature is the development and manufacture of long-range conventional weapon systems for use against the second and third waves sent in by an aggressor and against his supply

These weapons are planned to be much more accurately targetable than systems now in use. Many targets that could be covered by intelligent conventional systems are currently covered by tactical nuclear weapons.

Procurement of these new weapons is a major aspect of what Bonn has in mind, Another is to consider the possibility of reducing the number of nucleur warheads stockpiled in Europe once strategy has been modified.

Bonn's efforts to overcome deadlock at the Geneva talks on mediumrange missiles (INF) don't mean the German government is planning to abandon the stationing of Pershing 2 missiles from next December.

This point has been stressed by chief government spokesman Peter Boenisch Bonn. "We hope and are firmly convinced agreement will be reached in Geneva," he said, "but if it isn't, the missiles will be stationed."

Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has emphasised Bonn's determination on this issue. So has Alfred Dregger, CDU/CSU leader in the Bonn Bundestag.

Speculation that Bonn might be changing its tack was prompted by references to the "walk in the woods" proposals mooted last year by Mr Nitze and Mr Kvitsinski in Geneva.

Bonn feels the "walk in the woods" proposals might be a means of breaking the deadlock because it disregards the Anglo-French nuclear potential at the INF talks.

The Bonn government's viewpoint is outlined in detail as follows:

• The "walk in the woods" proposals are seen as a useful basis for a compromise between the superpowers on medium-range missiles, which is why Bonn feels they deserve to be reactivat-

The conference table is the only



Bonn Defence Minister Manfred Wörner (left) in Washington with American Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger,

In connection with the dual-track decision Nato set up a high-level group that will probably also report in September on which and how many warheads can be dispensed with.

They are certain to include the warheads of the Nike ground-to-air missiles, which are due to be replaced by a conventional system.

Prompted by an article in the Wushington Post, there has also been talk in Washington of withdrawing 2,000 nuclear grenades.

But there are said to be US plans to replace them by 1,000 more up-to-date nucleur shells capable of being modernised to incorporate a neutron device. Herr Wörner has not clearly stated

what is planned; he merely said plans were not imminent. Mr Weinberger has given an assurance that the neutron device would only

be stationed in Germany if Bonn were to give its approval. Bonn has yet to do so (arguably with

the emphasis on the word "yet"). After preliminary talks in Bonn and Washington Nato may well deal officially with a change of strategy at its

winter conference. If it does so it will need to be borne Continued on page 2

Compromise bid 'not change of mind on arms'

place where a decision can be taken on dispensing with the stationing of US Pershing 2 missiles in the Federal Republic of Germany.

The Nitze-Kvitsinski proposals would entail just such a decision. They provide for 75 SS-20s in the East and 75 Cruise missile systems in Western Euro-

sal of Nato's missile modernisation plans as envisaged by the December 1979 dual-track decision are reached by December this year, the stationing of new US medium-range missiles will go ahead as planned.

 But the West will continue to aim at a negotiated settlement by the terms of which any reduction in the number of Soviet SS-20s systems in Europe could be accompanied by a withdrawal of Western systems.

The dual-track Nato decision expressly states that missile modernisation requirements are to be reviewed in the light of negotiation results.

But this can only be done, as govern-

ment experts point out, if there are results to review.

This means that consideration cannot be given until late autumn to any departure from the existing missile deployment proposals or reduction in missile modernisation requirements.

Foreign Minister Genscher has held talks in Bonn with the chief US delegate at the Start talks in Geneva, Mr Rowny, who briefed him on the current state of negotiations and the latest US and Soviet proposals.

The Foreign Office stated that Herr Genscher had expressed approval of the result-orientated and flexible attitude toward negotiations taken by the USA at the Start and INF talks in Ge-

It was now up to the Soviet Union to take a flexible attitude and make its contribution toward results. In particular, the Kremlin ought no longer to block the INF talks by insisting on the inclusion of British and French nucleur

. The latest proposals made by both sides at the Start talks had triggered a. certain amount of movement. Serious and intensive talks were in progress, but major difficulties remained.

For the time being the United States had no intention of considering adding British and French systems to the INF agenda.

(General-Anzelger Bonn, 21 July 1983)



#### WORLD AFFAIRS

## Relief at outcome of the Madrid review talks

Dresident Reagan says the outcome of the Helsinki review conference in Madrid is the best that could have been achieved.

The Russians refer vaguely to the possibility of a breath of fresh air in East-West relations.

There is a general sense of relief that the Madrid conference has finally agreed on terms providing for a series of further talks.

Diplomats from 35 European and North American countries have put in painstaking filigree work to make compromise possible on issues on which views were for the most part irreconci-

Disregarding this achievement, three points deserve special mention in connection with the Madrid marathon (the conference has been in progress since autumn 1980):

First, despite fundamental differences of interest and values the superpowers have invariably stopped short at risking being blamed for destroying a model of safeguarding peace and cooperation in Europe.

They were only able to avert the risk because, under pressure from Europeans of all hues (Western, Eastern, neutral and non-aligned), they resolved to be flexible and not to insist on demands that were out of the question for the other side.

That alone is no guarantee that America and Russia will adopt a similar attitude at the two rounds of Geneva disar-

It is no guarantee of their respective leaders taking a similar attitude should a superpower summit meeting be held either. But a relaxation of tension is at least more conceivable than it was.

The Madrid agreement will also lead to a final meeting of Foreign Ministers at which Mr Shultz will meet Mr Gromyko for first time since Mr Brezhnev's funeral.

Second, the process set in motion by the 1975 Helsinki accords has survived

#### Wörner in US Continued from page 1

in mind that there will be no dispensing with stockpiles of nuclear weapons for

There may be fewer nuclear weapons

be's substantial arms build-up should the concept as outlined be accepted, and financing it will create serious pro-

either not take place or lead to outs and eking out of defence budget estimates,

It is totally unclear who is to man such complicated systems given the armed forces' shortage of cash and manpower.

were discussed in Washington, but political and economic realities could force the West to retain the existing concept for some time even though everyone regards it as inadequate. Rurt Kister

(Suddentsche Zeitung, 25 July (983)



two major world orises during the three years of talks in Madrid.

The first was the repercussions of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the second the imposition of martial law in Poland at Moscow's behest.

In Afghanistan's case the West was bound to give the Kremlin a piece of its mind, whereas it preferred to pursue a twofold strategy at the height of the Polish crisis.

While the Russians and Poles were accused of riding roughshod over the Helsinki accords the Western European Nato states took great care to avoid collapsing the Madrid conference.

The West, said Bonn Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, must never be the first to leave the conference

But Washington in particular had first to be persuaded that this was the right line to take. More than once the United States wanted to walk out of the Madrid talks in protest against martial law in Poland.

Bonn concentrated on persuading the Soviet Union to remain fully integrated in the Helsinki process in the hope that Moscow would stop short at taking even more drastic action in Poland.

There is no way of proving how successful Bonn has been, but it is certainly universally acknowledged to have contributed toward the continuation of the Madrid talks throughout the difficult periods.

Third, the Helsinki review conference jas had an integrative effect in the West despite the tendency of the USA to take a strict view on humanitarian issues, observance of human rights and basic

While America sought to browbeat the Russians into accepting maximum

been to Turkey in an effort to

It is hard to explain to a country in

The 1.8 million Turks who already

live in Germany, where unemployment

is also high, cannot be regarded as the

advance contingent of an even larger in-

ry; migrant workers can take it or leave

Reuniting divided families, for that

And the way there is a rough

matter, need not be entirely a one-way

traffic. Why must families be rounited

in Germany?

raditional German-Turkish friend-

stich economic straits as Turkey that it

Zimmerman made much headway.

cannot go on exporting labour.

demands its Western European allies preferred to compromise.

process, and its succession of conferences, going even when East-West ties were not at their most cordial.

In the end the Europeans prevailed on America to agree to compromise, not least by virtue of the helpful diplomacy of the non-aligned delegations and of the conference's host, Prime Minister Gonzulez of Spain.

A number of conferences are to be hold between now and the next Helsinki review conference, which is to take place in Vienna in November 1986.

The most important one seems sure to be the European disarmament conference, to be held early next year in Stockholm

confidence-building measures in the military sector, a topic covered briefly in the 1975 Helsinki accords.

prise attack. The Helsinki, or CSCE, process can-

#### Basic freedoms

The Helsinki accords attach equal importance to all three baskets of proposals incorporated, including human rights and basic freedoms.

Yet no headway was made at Madrid on rounifying divided families, on setting up free trade unions, on the right to strike, on religious freedom and the free flow of information.

Negotiations on these topics have merely been adjourned; that was all the delegations could agree on.

Acceptable though the results in Ma-West.

We are still a long way away from ge-Kurt Becker

Their aim was to keep the Helsinki

by a leading West Our

It will start by dealing with

The purpose of confidence-building measures is to reduce the risk of a sur-

not be viewed primarily as a disarmament forum, as the Russians would soonest see it.

drid may seem in the present difficult circumstances, agreement cannot be said to have been reached on more than a modus vivendi between East and

(Dio Zeit, 22 July 1983)

Germans in HOME AFFAIRS

### raise hope chancellor turns attention over Strauss to foreign fields

many as the first visit to the forty after his return from Moscow of Franz Josef Strauss, and Kiev, Chancellor Helmut Kohl The Bavarian Prime Mink and that he intends visiting Isyears been criticised by 60 some Arab countries and Japan gundlets and was felt by may be the end of the year.

mans to be a man from what it is has caused the impression that casements could not be expected by the end of the year.

Any moves he might may have been affairs. His "politions even chillier.

Now Herr Strauss has affaired by foreign affairs. His "politions even chillier.

Now Herr Strauss has grandfather", Konrad Adenauer, in the GDR. After the billion grandfather, way for it many East Genus affairs have become particular attractive right now because dobavarian leader might successions in return.

The GDR media may not be foreign affairs coalition on the GDR media may not be contre-right coalition.

The GDR media may not be sonn.

The GDR media may not be sere is little joy to be had from colarranging the loan, but most said even more money from people the GDR time in to Western and of showering them with bene-

TV and are aware of the fact.

Herr Strauss has referred the fact that the Chancellor has once to a relaxation of checking aged to tick off quite a number of guards, but Germans on both the border feel there must be budget has been drafted as agrecounter-concessions than the Besides, visitors from the bided and some welcome benefits for which they are sometimes the construction of the Main-Danuwhen crossing the border just the construction of the Main-Danuwhen crossing the border just the construction of the Main-Danuwhen crossing the border just the construction of the Main-Danuwhen crossing the border just the construction of the Main-Danuwhen crossing the border just the construction of the Main-Danuwhen crossing the border just the construction of the Main-Danuwhen crossing the border just the construction of the Main-Danuwhen crossing the border just the construction of the Main-Danuwhen crossing the border just the construction of the Main-Danuwhen crossing the border just the construction of the Main-Danuwhen crossing the border just the construction of the Main-Danuwhen crossing the border just the construction of the Main-Danuwhen crossing the border just the construction of the Main-Danuwhen crossing the border just the construction of the Main-Danuwhen crossing the construction of the construction crossing the crossing the crossing the crossing the crossing the crossing the cr

Scaptics in the GDR sawarks children, parents and grandpa-man leader, Herr Honeckan should one of them fall on hard test of Herr Struuss's medicale (thus relieving the welfare fund); landpolitik. They were as a laterior Minister Friedrich Zimunything much to result from mann, has put forward his bill to Herr Honecker is aware of the law on demonstrations that and expectations of people to the law on demonstrations that the will also be aware how in the law on the l

iday, we know that the SPD and

before October 1982 (when the

toppled the government by switch-

if "wrest" is the word.

an interview with the new magazine Der Spiegel: "If a policeman tells a demons-

doesn't obey, he is no normal citizen.") The demonstration bill met with only lukewarm resistance from the Free Democrats, who gave in meckly in the end. despite Economic Affairs Minister Count Lambsdorff's denial that this was

trator to leave the demonstration and he

The fact that the government is in no hurry to honour other promises lies in the nature of this coalition. This applies to the original intention to remove certain tax relief provisions (like the provisions governing write-off companies).

But this can still come. After all, the coalition is still at the beginning of its four-year term.

The cabinet has certainly not been idle in its domestic policy as laid down in the coalition paper.

The "about turn" is in full swing, which makes the state of the coalition even more surprising. There is no sign of unity, nor is there any sign of the "spiritual leadership" to which, unlike his predecessor, Chancellor Kohl lays

This is evidenced by a number of facts, among them the verbose dispute over the stiffening of the criminal code provisions on disturbing the peace (which an exuberant chief federal prosecutor did not hesitate to praise as a return to conditions that prevailed in this country between 1871 and 1970).

But Interior Minister Zimmermann (CSU) is still not satisfied with the concessions he managed to wrest from Justico Minister Hans Engelhard (FDP) -

There is much that can be said about

the justice minister - but he can certainly not be described as a dedicated fighter for a cause.

A joke circulating in Bonn has it that by the time Engelhard has filled his pipe Zimmermann has already finished smoking his.

Engelhard's wordy protests are unconvincing because his party had allowed itself to be shackled on this issue from the very beginning, i. e. in the coalition paper.

This dispute was not the last bit of sparring withing the coalition, which makes it easy to predict that the Bonn alliance will continue to be shaky because the CSU leader. Franz-Josef Strauss, opposes having the Liberals in the government and because they in their turn will use every opportunity to present themselves as champions of civil liberties, which they have long ceased to be.

Assuming this two-faced strategy proves inadequate to get the Free Democrats back into the Hesse State Assembly, Hans-Dietrich Genscher's party's only chance of political survival would be to forgo image-building in favour of doing something.

If this were the case, Kohl, who likes harmony in his cabinet, would have to cope not only with an unruly CSU but also with an obstreperous FDP. And this would add fuel to the anticipated "hot autumn" over the missiles issue.

But this is in the offing anyway if the jobless rate goes up again and the business community starts airing its pent up disenchantment with the gifts from the government which it considers too measly. The business community also holds that the cutbacks in social benefits are too small.

MP Heimo George (CDU) who, though sympathising with the business community, heads his parliamentary group's Social Affairs Workshop (a wolf guarding the sheep) has only just pointed the way in that sector.

(Nürnberger Nachrichten, 15 July 1983)

# new image

Now, ten months after the change of

The like or dislike of the chancellor as a person no longer plays a major role - and rightly so. What the people now talk about is his political concept and his ability to get things done.

As a personality, a top politician rarely meets the ideal of all citizens. Adenauer was not liked by all; nor was Willy Brandt. Schmidt was the excep-

One of Kohl's most important tasks as Chancellor was to make it quite clear that there is only one top man in the conservative camp that provided the Chancellor,

The constant disputes with Franz-Josef Strauss during the opposition years had been a major handicap. The hope that the ambitious CSU

leader would withdraw from national politics after he failed to be voted in as Chancellor in 1980 was not realised. Kohl therefore had to expect new

trials of strength. The first came when Strauss wanted to join the cabinet after the conservative election victory, in

The socond came with Strauss' at-

tempt to pursue his own Doutschiandpolitik and Ostpolitik.

Helmut Kohl won both rounds primarily because he made a tactically wise use of his position as Chancellor.

This was a convincing demonstration of his astuteness in dealing with this type of dispute - an astuteness he had demonstrated many times before.

There is always something spectacular about the power struggle of two men belonging to the same political camp. It would therefore be wrong to measure Kohl only by his conflict with Strauss.

He has proved himself tobe a politician with plenty of staying power on many another occasion, as for instance with his decision to seek new elections in the face of opposition from his own

Schmidt recently said that the new Chancellor had made no major mistake

The fact that the opposition criticises the government's foreign and domestic policy is no more than its job.

But even the opposition is becoming increasingly convinced that it must come to terms with a long Kohl chancellorship.

Most of the government policies are still to be realised; but the fact is that the nation is starting to get used to Kohl as Chancellor -- a fact that cannot be explained by saying that people has come to terms with realities or that he is a creature of habit.

Rudolph Bernhard (Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 21 July 1983)

### The scoreboard after the first 100 days

#### Bremer Rachrichten

favourite journalists' game is as-A sessing a government's first 100 days. The centre-right coalition in Bonn has just passed that mark.

But there would be little sense in taking stock without including the five months since 1 October 1982 that preceded the election that swept the present coalition into power in March.

It was probably the most amazing achievement of the new coalition to have gone to the people on 6 March.

Its reckoning that all that was needed to win an election was to tell the people the truth and give them a say paid off, The economic and social policy deci-

sions of the Kohl-Genscher government were anything but designed for popular appeal, but this attracted rather than repelled the people.

Confirmed by the electorate, the government was free to continue on its

But there were irritations and tactical mistakes, especially on such basic issues as pensions and the creation of apprenticeships.

The Bonn government came under a barrage of public criticism on both points, jeopardising the very credibility that was originally the coalition's most important asset. In fact, this will give the government plenty to chew on in the months to come.

Even though the predominant view is that Kohl and Genscher are steering the right course by and large, they have so far been unable to provide proof of political continuity in certain sectors.

For example,the DM lbn loan to the GDR, guaranteed by Bonn, stunned the

The CDU and CSU rank and file still have to come to terms with the sudden about-face and the fact that East German border guards are now being praised as promoting detente in a bid to jus-

The Free Democrats are in a somewhat better position. Their "policy of small steps" can be seen as a precursor of the new Deutschlandpolitik stance.

This makes it difficult to strike a 100day balance in the Doutschlandpolitik sector. It takes more than 100 days to do justice to a government. The first Kohl-Genscher government

sought new elections in order to be able to govern for a full four-year term. As a result, all this government has done so far is only a fraction of its performance for the rest of the term.

German foreign policy is also subject to uncertainties even though the coalition can be trusted to stick to principles. For one thing it must be clear who is in charge of our foreign policy. The impression is that it is not Foreign Minister Genscher.

Right now, we are faced with hot and cold political showers on the missiles

Bonn is acting its role with the full gamut of facial expression, and nobody can say what the outcome will be.

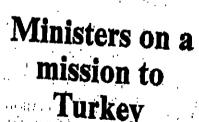
Karl Hugo Pruys (Bremer Nachrichten, 21 July 1983)

wo Bonn Cabinet Ministers have smooth over issues involving Turkish workers in Germany.
But neither Labour Minister Norbert use in defence. Blum nor Interior Minister Friedrich

in Europe, but the possibility of using them will continue to form part of Western defence planning. In the conventional sector there will

The procurement of new and even sive arms technologies will

ship, Nato membership and Turkey's desire to join the EEC should lay the groundwork for settling these tricky issues without the hysteria evident in some Turkish press coverage of the sub-The outlines of a modified strategy The Turks must realise that the offer of repatriation grants is not compulso-



The Germans will have to appreciate that allens legislation is bound to strike deep at families and plans, so care is called for rather than extremist slogans which impose an extra burden on

mans and Turks living together. A weakness of Bonn's viewpoint is that it is controversial even within the coalition, with the Pree Democrats arguing that it would be inhuman to limit the right to join parents in Germa-

ny to children aged six of less. The whole idea involves issues of wililingness and ability to integrate the must first be discussed and settled by the Bonn coalition parties.

More flexible arangements could surely be proposed that might be expected to warrant a great show of goodwill on Turkey's part. It may be a matter of purely German

legislation but there can be at CDU sympathisers also regarded that for domestic and forest aid as the best man.

The control of the control look like worsening.

Strauss is to gain prestige; b

Bonn is motivated by coose of SpD-FDP coalition.

Ankara would do well to scial day, we know that the SPD and tion and outrage and shows were hopelessly at loggerheads

the state of the CDU/CSU then was The Ose ly the opposite. They were in fine as political parties; but their top the people said to themselves, was ncellor material.

Above all, he will be said magine being governed by a diffeupset the Bavarian Premist, a Chancellor, yet be instrumental in negotial billimut Schmidt — knowledgable, ther loans.

(Frenkfuner Algebraic, states manifec — they said to get the states and the services of the fur Democratical Billimut Schmidt in politically and econo-

id even when Helmut Kohl became cilor many people still had their Advertising rates hat No. 14 --Annual subscription GM 45. scepticism had two sources:

# of understanding.

All articles which The grandian Yaddi published in deoperation with the ad-leading neiropeous of the Faderal Raph ny They are complete precisions of the

## (Der Tugiesplegel, Hill

Printed by Druck- und Verleghbul Fields Bronnen-Blamenthel. Distributed in the Use MALINGS, Inc. 540 West Sign Bosel. Her 10011 people did not like Kohl and his That ponderous south German ality, nor his outward appearanso different from the northerner,

> other was a lack of faith. Many tot believe that Kohl could solve Problems at hand,

Schmidt.

his manner of speech. All of this

## Kohl builds a out of success

## government, the picture is different.

## After missile deployment: why Moscow will not turn the screw too hard

Tospects of progress in the foreseeable future on medium-range missil-

The Russians have tried to use the peace movement in the West for their own purposes: to prevent missile modernisation and keep Pershing 2s and Cruise missiles out of Western Europe.

But they are gradually realising that this will not work. The West will station the new missiles unless substantial Soviet concessions are made in Geneva.

The Russians long believed that all they had to do was to reduce by several hundred the number of SS-20 systems deployed - to a number equivalent to the combined missile potential of Britain and France.

Bonn Opposition leader Hans-Jochen Vogel asked Mr Andropov in Moscow in January what the term "reduction" could be taken as meaning.

He was told, according to Herr Vogel's notes on what he remembered of the talks, that some missiles would be scrapped and others withdrawn and redeployed in the Far East.

There they would be a counterweight to new missile based in Japan and China.

The next day Herr Vogel conferred with Soviet military and disarmament experts and was given a much less reassuring answer about scrapping missiles.

"General Chervov of the Soviet general staff," the minutes state, "said that was a matter of principle that remained to be solved. It was solely a matter of nuclear weapons in Europe."

Mr Zagladin of the CPSU central committee added that the danger to the east was constantly increasing from the Soviet point of view.

Withdrawal of missiles definitely meant restationing them in areas from which they could no longer threaten

None of the assembled Soviet experts felt able to echo Mr Andropov's sentiments on scrapping the missiles, which can hardly have come as much of a sur-

For years the Soviet Union has ploughed more of its economic potential than any other country into armaments, especially the missile build-up.

Estimates vary between 11 and 14 per cent, as against three to five per cent of GNP in the West.

The Soviet military establishment is unlikely to be enthusiastic about the idea of scrapping this investment, even

Military men are bound to dismiss any such idea as absurd. An entire, gigantic, privileged strategic industry and military-industrial complex depends on the arms build-up.

s own rules of selection, promotion and material incentive, with all modern conveniences laid on. It is an establishment that is keen to maintain its privileged position and to carry on manufacturing arms.

Mr Andropov has clearly sided with the military establishment and the arms lobby in the Soviet politbureau.

A characteristic indication of his dependence came to light not long ago when he offered in a speech to assess the missile potential of the two sides in terms of warheads rather than missile systems,

The military seems to have intervened immediately. A few days later he reverted to missile and launching facility numbers in talks with Finnish leaders in

Since the Williamsburg summit the Russians have realised that the idea of a withdrawal of some SS-20s to positions further east no longer carries convic-

It would take only a few days to redeploy them in their mothballed launching positions west of the Urals.

Besides, the idea of redeploying the missiles in Asia is not viewed at all kindly by the Japanese, who now likewise feel threatened and are all in favour of missile modernisation.

Japan may not be a Nato member but at Williamsburg it backed the decision to reaffirm the December 1979 dualtrack Nato decision in view of the Sovict threat to the Far East.

In other words, Mr Andropov currently has nothing to offer in Geneva: neither a missile "reduction" nor scrapping nor even withdrawal of his SS-20s further east.

So it would be totally utopian to imagine vague ideas developed by Paul Nitze and Yull Kvitsinski during their celebrated walk in the woods near Geneva a year ago being reactivated.

The "walk in the woods" proposal was, tentatively, to restrict the number of Cruise missiles stationed in Western Europe to 75 (and no Pershing 2s at all) and the number of SS-20s to 75 too.

The peace movement will have to realise sooner or later that the Soviet military establishment is not prepared to sacrifice even a single medium-range missile manufactured at such expense. And it is certainly not going to agree to on-the-spot inspection.

That is why neither a zero option nor an interim solution as suggested by the USA are acceptable to the Kremlin.

It is an unpleasant state of affairs politically, and a contradiction not even a healthier man than Mr Andropov could readily resolve, but it does lend itself to a modicum of realism.

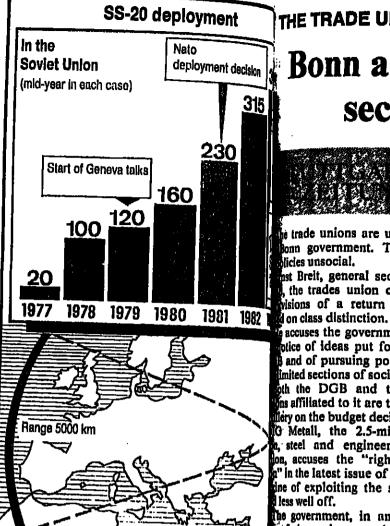
The Russians have tried in Moscow to exert pressure on Germany by using strong words, but they will not overturn the screw.

They must appreciate that they too have little room to manoeuvre and that Bonn Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in

Where the missiles will be

after missile modernisation in Western Europe. That is why the East German leader, Herr Honecker, was recently allowed to negotiate with Bonn a billiondeutschemark loan. It is also why Moscow has said relations will be chillier if the West goes ahead and stations the new US missiles in Europe. But the Russians have not cooperation brought to a halt. They still need the Germans.

Fritz Ultrich Fack (Frankfurter Allgemeine



## Soviet build-up continues, work, widows, the handicapped, the temployed and welfare benefit recisays defence document

Bonn's annual white paper on disarmament says the Soviet Union continues uncompromisingly to arm to the

It lists Nato figures indicating that Moscow is well ahead of the West in medium-range missiles. There is approximate parity in intercontinental missil-

In terms of constant contacts and talks with Eastern neighbours to arrive at stable relations and genuine detente, the report says, the Western alliance is the sole basis of the Federal Republic of Germany's security.

The white paper includes a chart that is of interest both politically and strutegically. It lists the increase in mediumrange Soviet missiles over the past six years alongside constant Soviet claims that a balance of power has been est-

When the first Western worries about Soviet SS-20 missiles were voiced by

36 Pershing I

36 Pershing II

600 warheads at the ready.

Western Europe.

has yet been made are:

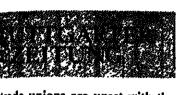
Non-inclusion of systems of the being inundated with prot-by countries other than the USA scalls that block the switchboard. the USA, meaning the Angel solution women of the war genera-

nuclear deterrent. Agreement on the area with

the ceiling is to apply. Agreement on how to deal tegic bombers capable of being Filya Scharnewski of the IO Chemie delivery systems.

THE TRADE UNIONS

## Bonn accused of pursuing sectarian policies



trade unions are upset with the konn government. They consider plicies unsocial.

ast Breit, general secretary of the the trades union confederation, sions of a return to a society

accuses the government of taking otice of ideas put forward by the and of pursuing policies benefitmited sections of society.

oth the DGB and the industrial as affiliated to it are training heavy ry on the budget decisions. G Metall, the 2.5-million-member

t, steel and engineering workers' on accuses the "right-wing coalin" in the latest issue of its union maine of exploiting the socially weak less well off.

he government, in another drastic n of phrase, is accused of shamelessinsacking the pockets of pensioners, others, women who no longer go out

Wage- and salary-earners and pensioers are said to be bled dry while the

total 30 warheads stationed.

When Mr Brezhnev visited to Metall general secretary Eugen May 1978 there were 60 522 that government has been a total fail-track decision on missile motor and disarmament talks in Metall government has been a total fail-track decision on missile motor and disarmament talks in Metall government has been a total fail-track decision on missile motor and Rappe of the chemical workers and disarmament talks in Metall government has been a total fail-track decision on missile motor and statement talks in Metall government has been a total fail-track decision on missile motor and statement talks in Metall government has been a total fail-track decision on missile motor and statement and statement talks in Metall government has been a total fail-track decision on missile motor and statement and statement talks in Metall government has been a total fail-track decision on missile motor and statement and statement talks in Metall government has been a total fail-track decision on missile motor and statement talks in Metall government has been a total fail-track decision on missile motor and statement talks in Metall government has been a total fail-track decision on missile motor and statement an

When he revisited Bonnia memployment "to use it as a means were 250 missiles aimed at materials pressure on employees and Western Furance."

he latest issue to rile trade union In April 1982 the Soviet keet less to rile trade union in terms of a stop to stationing to retirement (and pensionable age)

300, and 900 warheads, lined to this is a brainchild of Economic Af-By December 1982, when we make the sound pover made his speech, the Sound the trade unions' prime target in the Bonn white paper told government, an SPD-FDP coalibad 333 SS-20 total was up to led by Helmut Schmidt.

Western experts now say the proposal to make women work medium-range missile polential to the proposal to make women work medium-range missile polential to the for their pensions was said by \$99 missiles and total 1,301 with the Geneva talks fundamentally female membership, to have suppose that could be settled faster and the suppose of the model and the suppose of the suppose o the shopfloor.

These issues on which no made this claim in a letter to La-Minister Norbert Blum. Elfriede Clarification on the actual mann of the national executive strength of the two sides in less making the strength of the strength

she says, are particularly upset at idea and so annoyed that they can ly find words to express their dis-

alional executive committee says it is a andal to penalise working women for the country's economic ills while arguing that it is a matter of equal rights. Working women already have to run

a home and a family as well as holding down a job. Maternity allowances are to be cut and now pension rights too. Yet millionaires are being given even

more money in the form of a cut in wealth tax,

Herr Blum tried to reassure people by claiming that Count Lambsdorff's announcement had been a mistake. He said there were no plans to raise the retirement age for women.

But the trade unions do not feel reassured. "Blum denies any such intentions," the printing and paper workers' union magazine comments, "but who knows how long that will last?"

Herr Blüm, who is a toolmaker by trade and an IG Metall member, has even been taken to task by a fellowunionist and Christian Democrat on the pensions issue.

She is Irmgard Blättel of the DGB national executive council, who is vicechairman to Norbert Blum at the helm of the CDA, or working-class wing of the Christian Democratic Union.

In Welt der Arbeit, the DGB weekly newspaper, she wrote that if plans that were alleged to have been drafted in Herr Blüm's Ministry were put into effect it would again be working women who had to bear the brunt of the cuts.

A fortnight later he replied in the same paper's columns that the Federal government had no intention of pursuing pension policies at women's ex-

But he gave no specific assurances, which prompted Frau Blättel to reply that working women's worries had by no means been dispelled.

At the beginning of June Frau Blättel stated in Wolt der Arbeit that as a CDU elfare state

trade unionist she must say she regretted Helmut Kohl's government policy statement; it was not what she would

Working hours

volume?

Redistribution of a declining

Length of the German working week

Gustav Fehrenbach, Herr Breit's deputy and another leading CDU trade unionist, agrees. Cutting welfare benefits and making tax concessions to the employers was not the way to fight unemployment, he said.

If anything it would contribute toward an increase in mass unemployment, while those who continued to oppose further cuts in working hours were

factors: high wages for manual labour; long paid holidays; and the requirement that employers pay the first six weeks of sickness benefit.

thers, juveniles, the handicapped and iob security.

equally to blame.

Christian Democratic trade unionists have been further upset by ideas aired by Haimo George, the welfare policy spokesman of the CDU/CSU Bundestag party and a former business manager of the CDU's economic affairs

He blamed unemployment on three

He also took a dim view of the general validity of wage agreements and legislative provisions for working mo-

Ferdinand Koob, a Christian Democrat and IG Metali executive member. was livid. "George," he said, "has not the slightest sense or understanding of such a sensitive subject, in times of economic crisis, as welfare and employment policy."

He felt Herr George's views, which were disowned by the CDU/CSU parliamentary party in Bonn, ran counter not only to the CDA's views but also to the CDU manifesto.

They were, he added, in breach of the decisions taken at the last CDU party conference and the principles of Chancellor Kohl's government policy state-

Herr George had published his antiworker views without first consulting either the party or his parliamentary col-

He deserved to be severely reprimanded by the parliamentary party and dismissed as chairman of the labour and social welfare committee of the CDU/CSU in the Bonn Bundestag.

Suse Weldenbach (Stuttgarter Zeitung, 16 July 1983)

### Bid for 35-hour week gets top priority for next wage talks

## Haraid Company

The DGB, Germany's Düsseldorfbased trades union confederation, is to join forces with its 17 affiliated industrial unions in an all-out bid to negotiate a 35-hour week as part of next

Details have been announced by Lothar Zimmermann, the DGB national executive member responsible for wages policy.

The unions have agreed on a joint recommendation to end existing wage agreements at the year's end or the next opportunity and to demand a shorter working week on full pay.

If strike action is required, the unions are to coordinate activities. The extra cost of a shorter working week is 2.5 per cent per hour, Herr Zimmermann says.

The DGB recommendations acknowledge the importance of other forms of working less, such as longer holidays or earlier retirement, but give absolute priority to the shorter working week.

"That's what our members want," Herr Zimmermann says. "As we have no means of achieving our objectives via parliament we cannot rule out wage otiations. If we did, we would be fi-

He feels a shorter working week must be introduced fast, otherwise it might fail to have a beneficial effect on the labour market.

He admits that every struggle entails a risk, but unemployment is increasing so fast that the trade unions have no choice but face the challenge and run the risk.

"How long will it be," he asks, with a sideward glance at the labour market, "before there is social unrest?"

Thirty-seven per cent of German workers are union members, and Herr Zimmermann says they are prepared to go on strike to achieve their aims.

A survey is said to have shown that

60 per cent of union members are ready to support industrial action for DGB

This potential is important at times of

crisis because it can be used to prevent the paralysis that struck the trade union movement toward the end of the Weimar Republic.

He is strongly critical of the attitude taken by employers and the policy pursued by the Bonn government:

"Nowhere in the industrialised West is the link between the economic cycle and unemployment as close as in Germany. Nowhere are staff sacked as fast or unscrupulously.

"The Protection from Dismissal Act has degenerated into a right not to hire." Of 10,000 appeals against dismissal only 70 lead to reinstatement.

Herr Zimmermann says the Bonn government's policy can fairly be termed "unsocial" inasmuch as it onesidediy weighs down on the workers and the

"The well-to-do are leaving the ship and leaving the rest in the lurch," he claims. "I never would have thought that gratitude to the workers could have been so negligible."

> Klaus Heinemann (Rheinische Post, 15 July 1983)



1982

255,8

## Bid to slash costs of agricultural policy



EC officials are feverishly trying to work out a plan to reduce the cost of the Common Agricultural Policy.

The results of their efforts are to form the basis of negotiations among the 10

Last month's EEC summit in Stuttgart set August 1 as the dealine for the

Some other EEC officials are gloating. They are those who some years ago suggested ways in which the agricultural policy could be made more efficient. Now they are waiting to see if their ideas are taken up.

. The Brussels team is headed by the French director-general for agriculture, Claude Villain. Two special work groups were set up, but have been discarded because they were too cumber-

The first step of these groups was to draft a questionnaire for the 14 EEC Commissioners asking how they would like any economies to be made.

This caution was understandable because the best of ideas is useless unless it is politically workable.

And since the agriculture structure in the ten member nations are all different, there can be no solutions as simple as some occasionally suggested in the past ten years - especially by Bonn.

For the first time this year, the EEC will use just about every penny of its own revenue, and next year's revenues will no longer be enough to meet commitments unless there are some economising measures.

Many Brussels officials are convinccd that "the chance for reform is now or never."

Experts agree that the acid test of reforms will lie in the dairy sector: of the DM38.5bn carmarked for agricultural subsidies this year, close to one-third will be used to support milk prices. : Community cows now produce 25

per cent more milk than the ten EEC nations can consume.

Fortunately, Italy and Greece don't produce enough milk and the shortfall is made up by fresh milk, butter and neese primarily from Germany, France

The two southern members are rightly complaining that their farmers profit much less than their northern counterparts from the Agricultural Fund,

The surplus production of milk has two reasons. One: the northern members of the Council of Agricultural Ministers have always prevailed in bringing about price increases. This made if offtable for farmers to overproduce. Their income from milk has doubled in the past ten years,

Two: the EEC as a tariff union is committed to Gatt (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) not to charge duty on the import of non-grain animal feed. The concession obtained in return during the Kennedy Round of the 1960s was a lowering of excessive US tatiffs for industrial goods from Europe.

Even though the world market price for protein-rich vegetable fats, primarily soya bean products, fluctuates considerably, experts have a rule of thumb:

one kilo of this feed produces an additional litre of milk at half the usual

of feed has risen from 15 million tons in 1974 to an estimated 25 million tons this year is seen as one of the reasons for the overproduction of milk.

be curtailed in some other way. Brussels experts ask how.

the "EEC fat tax" that has been mooted periodically since the early 1960s can be reconciled with the Community's commitments towards Gatt.

Under Gatt rules, the Community

.But referring to their computers, the

animal feeds such as taploca and by products of the maize, sugar beet and fruit processing industry. They, too, are flowing into German troughs at an evergrowing rate, virtually displacing costly local grain and so contributing to the

The EEC Commission is therefore considering restricting the price guarantees for grain to limited quantities.

Spain - which maintains high turiffs for industrial imports and fatty farm products - will it have a lever in Gutt negotiations with which to make the USA and other feed suppliers restrict their exports to it.

But because of the strains on the Community budget, the EEC cannot afford to dither on the milk problem until 1986, when Spain is likely to become a

both records.

In public statements, Kiechle has suggested that "pasture farmers" be guaranteed a high milk price. This

Kiechle has suggested that the cheap imported cattle feed to made more expensive for farmers operating on an "industrial scale" or that these imports

would have to compensate for such import barriers by granting the supplier countries (USA and some Third, World nations) tariff concessions for other

Brussels officials find nothing that they can reasonably offer as a compensation.

The same applies to other modern Community's grain surplus.

would benefit those farmers who de-

The fact that the import of this type Bonn Agricultural Minister Ignaz

Neither tariffs nor import quotas nor

Not until the EEO is enlarged by

The butter surplus is already 600,000 tons and milk powder 916,000 tons -

1972/73

1982/83 (calimates)

**EEC** agriculture

Production as a percentage of con-

L tion efforts.

husinessses.

ty for men and women.

Social Fund, even if this means?

be hoosted by about 42 pd

IJM5.5bn and intends to use

money to reduce youth unemple

But the Council will not me

mand because there just is add

money to go around — primit cause it is needed for agricular

Unlike social policy, which

agricultural policy is fully late

agreed that the ten member name

more into Community community

Mail Callgornaine Zeitung Mail Bh

The Commission now hoped

. Hans Risk

has absolute priority.

hopes are fickle.

the limit in the 1984 budget

ordered by the Commissiona

steel industry mean that 100

kers will lose their jobs out two years. In Gurmany 20,001

The Commission has

pend on their milk and have no alterna-

Other experts consider this unfeasible because of the huge bureaucracy that would needed to keep a check on every creamery. It would virtually invite cheating

The Dutch and the Danes also oppose this kind of differentiation between farmers. As in northern Germany, their dairy farmers depend heavily on cheap imported feed.

The British, usually advocates of a thriftier agriculture policy, are also reluctant to penalise their most profitable

One Brussels agriculture expert bent on reforms suggests drastic action as the best remedy: abolishing milk subsidies altogether and letting prices be governed by supply and demand.

The money used to subsidise milk prices (DM11.5bn in 1983) could then be turned over to the farmers as a outright gift instead of letting it go to creameries, warehouses, the ice cream industry and foreign buyers of butter and milk powder.

The scheme would provide each of the Community's two million dairy farmers with about DMS,600 a year.

But the idea is to save the money rather than spend it. The Mediterranean EEC farmers, who have been at a disadvantage up to now, should get more money for their fruit, vegetables and olive oil. By the same token, the EEC Commission should also come up with some practicable measures to fight wine

But if, as intimated in the Stuttgart summit resolution, the border offset levies within the EEC are gradually to be removed, German farmers would find their incomes pared down by ten per cent and the Dutch by about seven per

## American punters get stock market running with the bulls

gains until then.

again at bargain rates.

when they sold in March.

ost-war peak in early July. Broere hard put to cope.

erican investors were mainly reble. Why American institutional almost simultaneously decidbuy German shares will remain cret of their portfolio managers.

mour at German stock exchanges that Chancellor Helmut Kohl's s during his visit to Moscow res-American faith in Germany violent demonstrations cent, spread over the next least US Vice-President Bush in Kre-This makes it obvious the There is no proof of this, but there

drastic remedy for the mile desomething to it.
politically not workable dilitical elements influence investAfter all, the ten summitten indecisions in America, as else-

Enally was ending. This was when the (Frankfurter Rundschall in era in West Germany began. Acline to speculators, there is no end

New moves the interest in German stock nues because investors there think Tihe American economic upturn will spread to Western Europe, Moreunemployment the investors rely on pundits who

lost blue-chip companies in Germa-The EEC is to step up is it insiders say, will show improved offits as early as this year, despite the Reduction of production that sales will grow only marginal-

#### More efficient

strategy to get the 12 million imanaged to bring costs under conless back to work.

The key is stimulating intently than a year ago.

especially in small and medical cost German banks and their custo-

The Commission's annual three been taken totally by surprise shows that it has already taken that the bullishness. Only a few weeks combat unemployment, help they thought that it would be short-vers and improve employment. vers and improve employments jacy seem to have been wrong.

The target group now is professionans nave succession. There are billions around waiting to be invested.

Council of Ministers to act our ome insurance companies aummonits other proposals now gather the courage last year to fill their in various drawers. They included follow at rock-bottom prices. They ter working hours and equal of

Council of Ministers to comes as is because corporate planners

money from earnings on fixed interest securities is no longer recycled but invested in stocks. Naturally, there is not only boundless optimism; there are also some warning voices. Most - not all - of these voices come from Opposition politicians who don't understand why there is such faith in the Kohl government

Now, they are buying back at a premium what they virtually gave away in the spring. This is costly and annoying but still better and cheaper than doing

The institutional investors, among them several funds that handle insurance portfolios, have to compete with private investors who have also decided to profit from the bullishness, using their banks as brokers.

held on to the stock until just after the

election in March that swept the centre-

right coalition to power and then sold

at a profit, contenting themselves with

Today, many are sitting on a great

deal of cash, waiting for stock prices to

go down again so that they can buy

In these past few weeks, however,

some of the institutional investors have

given up the hope of declining prices,

admitting that they were over-cautious

Much of this money comes from short-term fixed deposits that have matured and are not being re-invested because of the low interest paid.

Not too long ago, investors liked to put their money into tax saving writeoff schemes. But this has now given way to stock market speculation partly because many of the investors in write-off projects did not fare too well and partly because they now realise that they can make a profit free of tax in the stock market as well, and without much trouble with the tax department.

Profits from privately owned appreclating stocks are tax-free if the stock is sold more than six months after purch-

It is therefore not surprising that investing in atock is gaining in popularity. Those who declared 1983 the "year of the stock" have been proved right.

The run on stocks has hurt fixed interest securities which had their hoyday in the high-interest years. This year, interest earnings will not even offset de-

Banking circles say that this is one of

The Commission has also 220,000 suppliers of 75,000 products 'made in Germany'

despite the fact that the economic upturn is far from tan-

gible in terms of facts and figures. But the stock market is not concerned with the present. Its quotations reflect anticipated developments. Right now, the market reflects the fact that the measures initiated by the Bonn government will promote investment through tax

Some of these - admittedly not very spectacular - measures are already in operation and are pretty certain to show in the 1983 corporate balance sheets.

Stock exchange insiders are in no way dismayed by the fact that, unlike France, Bonn is not directly subsidising stock purchases. After all, it is much better to invest in a highly profitable

Despite the many positive facets, securities experts are sure that German stock markets will not be spared their sotbacks and adjustments.

Stock prices are unlikely to be threatened by economic developments which are seen in a realistic light. The threat could come from a new rise in interest rates. This would not only jeopardise our economic recovery but could also make investors turn their backs on stock and opt for high-yield fixed interest securities instead.

The trouble is that German rates depend on those in America and that the Bundesbank has already gone as far as it could in cutting them. All it can do now is make temporary and minor ad-

Company stocks The fact that rising American interest rates also make the dollar rate rise is discomfiting for German investors.

Securities in

private hands

Values in DMbn

Fixed interest

1972

59,3

Property bonds

Local govt bonds

Theoretically, a high dollar rate makes German industry more competitive on foreign markets. The fact that there is little evidence of this right now is due to the financial problems of some Opec countries and most African and Latin American states, not to mention the Soviet Bloc.

Stock market pundits see yet another advantage in a high dollar rate: it makes the purchase of German stock attractive for Americans. Not only do they stand a change of profiting from appreciation; they can also expect to profit from the exchange rate.

German monetary experts regard the dollar as overvalued against the doutschemark. This is bound to change as soon as America has abolished its high interest rate policy.

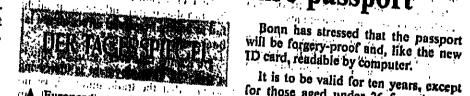
Most banks are agreed that when this happens the bullishness of the stock market will continue. In the meantime, they advise buying stock likely to attract foreign investors when it takes a dip.

They also advise buying stock that has not appreciated commensurate with a company's prospects. This, incidentally, includes the stock of Germany's major chemical corporations although their stock, too, has risen more than 30 per cent since the beginning of the year. and the Control of the Rurt Wendt

(Die Zeit, 15 July 1983)

かけじゅんこうし ほんげんきだい

## This-will-foil-the-forgers claim made for new Euro passport



European' passport said to be A forgery-proof is to replace the Fe-

detal Republic passport in 1985.
The Bonn Cabinet has thus honoured the resolution of the EEC Council to introduce a uniform Community pass-In legal terms, the new document will still be a national passport, but the cover will have the imprint European

Community? (a) of bloods a new h

will be forgery-proof and, like the new ID card, readable by computer. It is to be valid for ten years, except for those aged under 26 for whom

will be valid for five years only. It will cost DM30, more than the DM10 for the current passport. It will cost DM30, more than the

DM10 for the current passport. According to the Interior Ministry, DM20 is for printing and DM10 for

Sensoral County for each of the County Sir a 16 ( ) 2 ( Asil: (Dor Tagosspiogel, 44 July (913) It has demanded that the Series Street Street Street Who manufactures what? I manufacturer's or supplier's

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#### FLASHBACK

## Still controversial after 50 years: Papal concordat with Hitler's Germany

The concordat signed 50 years ago between the Holy See and the German Reich remains controversial, especially the conduct of the Catholic

The negotiations were concluded in record time. Only a few months elapsed between the start of the talks in early April, the signing of the document in July and its ratification in September.

The German negotiator and signatory was Franz von Papen, deputy chancellor in the government formed by Hitler in January 1933.

Von Papen, a right-wing Catholic and opponent of the Weimar Republic, was well known for his human frailties. Acting behind the scenes, he helped heave Hitler into power.

The Vatican's negotiator and subsequent signatory was the papal secretary of state, Cardinal Eugenio Pacelli (later Pope Pius XII). Pacelli had been the papal nuncio to Munich and later to Berlin from 1917 to 1929.

Because of his initiative the Vatican was able to conclude the state concordat with Bavaria (1924) and Prussia

Pacelli's top adviser at the time was the clergyman and professor of canon law in Trier, Ludwig Kaas,

In 1928, Kaas was elected chairman of the Catholic Centre Party; and the day after his party approved of the 23 March 1933 Emergency Powers Bill that gave Hitler sweeping dictatorial powers, he left his party in the lurch and went to

Incomphrehensible though it might be, Knas returned to Berlin to confer with Hitler at the beginning of April that year. For the rest, he left his party to fend for itself, devoting himself entirely to the concordat talks.

The concordat itself is a compact of 34 articles. It grants the Catholic Church in Germany the freedom to publicly practise its religion. It also settles such points as the legal independence and privileged position of the Church, the Church press, relations between Church and State, etc.

The Vatican wanted to gain state recognition for parochial schools. Hitler was only prepared to grant this if the Curia agreed to withdraw all Catholic clergy from political life.

For the Catholic Church in Germany, this was a more far-reaching demand than it would have been in other coun-

What it boiled down to was the selfdisbandment of the Centre Party and the Bavarian People's Party, of the Christian trade union movement and of political youth associations.

The signing of the concordat in July 1933 was a resounding success for Hit-Some of the second

Although the Vatican press reacted with aloofness, this "handshake with the Papacy" (Cardinal Bertram) was the first foreign affairs success of the Hitler regime and the Nazi propaganda ma-chinery made the most of it by depicting the concordat as recognition of the Hitler dictatorship by the moral authority par excellence: the Pope.

The Curia came under fire from the international press (a French paper said that the cross had bowed to the swasti-

This is also the inescapable impression one gains on reading the German bishops' letters of thanks to Hitler. Wrote Cardinal Faulhaber of Munich: Your statesmanlike foresight achieved in six months what the old parliaments and parties failed to achieve in 60

Faulhaber made a bid to obtain an amnesty from Hitler; but the Nazi excesses against the Catholic Church continued unabated even after the signing of the concordat.

The Nazi terror hit above all Catholic societies and youth organisations.

The imprecise text of Article 31 of the concordat (dealing with Catholic organisations) backfired. The Curia and the Episcopate could still have negotiated a list of protected organisations before the concordat was ratified.

ers; at other times, Catholic civil ser-

Hitler's methods of persecution kept changing: at times jobless members of Catholic organisations were denied jobs unless they joined the SA stormtroop-

tion against Nazism without putting up a fight (Klaus Scholder).

A look at the events that preceded the concordat sheds some light on the motivations of the parties to it and on the problems that faced the Vatican.

Pope Plus XI's and Eugenio Pacelli's long-term aim was to use concordats as an instrument with which to imbed Cutholic canon law and the Catholic judiciary into state law.

The Curia realised in the 1920s that there were two ways of achieving this.

During his time as papal nuncio in a parliamentary Germany, Eugenio Pacelli found that it would be near impossible to bring about a concordut with the Reich and that the best that could be achieved would be a state concordat.

But these concordats called for major concessions by the Curia.

The concordat the Vatican concluded with fascist Italy in 1929 (the so-called Lateran Treaty) showed the Pope and his secretary of state how much easier it

Its experience in the 1994 concept of state are likely to the ENVIRONMENT the Vatican assume shortly of accession to power on 30 latthat a concordat with a Game him was feasible.

This seems to be substanting fact that Kans, the chalman tholic Centre Party, had a point written an essay praise eran Treaty as a "paradiga of significance '

Referring to the concord hend the rest of your life behind he wrote: "An author should be more capable that tyou are responsible as a factory understanding the authorizating for pumping kilos of arsenic lates of the Church." The Rhine you are most unlikely to

This is exactly what Hide to move from the manager's office Lateran Treaty, which also a forison cell.
"depolitisation article," should the Rhine is the source of political tactics that could be lang-water for roughly 20 million

break the resistance against because gime of Germany's Catholic from the concluded that he had break are negligible, the German Ponarrangement in direct des that are negligible, the German Ponarrangement in direct des that are negligible, the German Ponarrangement in direct des that are negligible, the German Ponarrangement in direct des that are negligible, the German Ponarrangement in direct des that are negligible, the German Ponarrangement in direct des that are negligible, the German Ponarrangement in direct des that are negligible, the German Ponarrangement in direct des that are negligible, the German Ponarrangement in direct des that are negligible, the German Ponarrangement in direct des that are negligible, the German Ponarrangement in direct des that are negligible, the German Ponarrangement in direct des that are negligible, the German Ponarrangement in direct des that are negligible, the German Ponarrangement in direct des that are negligible in the latter that are negligible in the German Ponarrangement in direct des that are negligible in the latter than a latter than

It is probably along these Hitler and von Papen drafted be authorities are not even required cordat blueprint shortly after profer charges. They often prefer to 1933 "elections."

They informed Kans of the pollution may continue for decportant terms. In turn, Kanika have undertaken to make hitese sluggardly ways of officialdom Party vote in favour of the brome and abroad could soon be Powers Bill. (Chancellor light to an abrupt end in the wake of Britning in his memoirs).



The concordat is signed in Rome: from left (seated) the German deputy Chancellor, Franz von Papen; Papal Number accusations into the Papelli flater Pape Blue VIII. De Budell Bull (seated) the German deputy Chancellor, Franz von Papen; Papal Number accusations into the Papelli flater Pape Blue VIII. De Budell Bull (seated) the German deputy Chancellor, Franz von Papen; Papal Number accusations into the Papelli flater Papell Pacelli (later Pope Plus XII); Dr Rudolf Buttmann of the Reich Interior Ministry; and Eugen Kiee of the Reich Ember

vants were axed on grounds of "poli-tical unreliability"; and chicanery against the Catholic press was stepped

Why then did the Vatican sign this document - especially in view of the fact that Vatican diplomats are said to have viewed Hitler's Germany with the greatest of scepticism? Why sign a compact bedded into the complicated mesh of German, Vatican and Italian interests, lending the document an obvious lomestic policy dimension?

Historians are divided in their assessment, and one of the reasons for this is that the Vatican archives have remained inaccessible to researchers.

One view, held primarily by Catholic historians, stresses that the Curia acted under Nazi pressure when signing the concordat and that the deal was made in order to salvage what could still be salvaged.

They also stress the protective function of the concordat, saying that the document provided a legal basis for the Catholic Church's nonconformism with National Socialism (Konrad Repgen).

Other historians censure the Curia, saying that the Vatican's one-sided efforts to provide a contractual basis for canon law in Germany were tantamount to forfeiting political Catholicism. They also say that the Pope's peace with Hitler meant vacating a bas- of treaty.

was to arrive at results favourable to the Church when dealing with authoritarian rather than parliamentary regimes.

The Vatican's sympathy for an authoritarian concept of state was fostered still further by the Curia's traditional suspicion of libetal-pluralistic and democratic ideas and its rigid anti-communism.

Popes Pius XI and Pius XII in particular pursued this course with tenacity. It was during their papacies that most of the concordats were concluded, the last two (and most important one in the post-1945 era) being those with the

"clerically fascist" regimes of Portugal (1950) and Spain (1953), Although this course seems to have met with still criticism even within the Curia, it would be wrong to minimise the Vatican's tenacity and see Pius XI and Pacelli as part of a group that wanted to negotiate with Hitler but without "pressure and the intention to conclude

the treaty" (Konrad Repgen). The assumption is said to have been that the Nazi regime would be shown for what it was with or without the con-

If the concordat was not signed, the Hitler regime's unrestrained demands would become publicly known; if it was signed, the Curia would be able to publicly charge the regime with breach

the Centre Party approved of on 28 March 1933.

from the Nazis.

tion until 1945.

But in the summer of 1931, the gaps.

But in the summer of 1931, the gaps.

Ments of German Catholics of the briefs are to be sent to the alleggious undertones, welcomed to the ties between the Catholic of the defence.

Norddeutsche Afficierie af Humburg and the Nazi regime.

proceedings," says Gerd Billen of (Photo: F.W. U. the German environmental prolon association

Though nationalistic emotion lest Germany also stands accused of cal resignation and disinter fustrial pollution of the rivers Werra dencies played a role in the sea Weser, which flow through the Fedthe two Catholic parties to well Republic of Germany into the Enabling Law, the envisaged with Sea.

was probably the decisive described Retterdam tribunal will hold its This could also explain who seedings even if the alleged offerman bishops moderated their make no attempt to defend them-

bout 90 environmental protection

nisations from nine EEC countries colding the International Water Tri-

inconvenient for a number of go-

the sim is to demonstrate to politi-

thand the judiciary what they ought

be doing to stem the tide of water

ies have already been drawn up to

light the environmental misbehu-

of 18 companies, including Bayer

Hoechst, Norddeutsche Affinerie,

d Bochringer, Kronos Titan and

erwerk Waldhof Aschaffenburg of

lowards Hitler. Only a few at the goal is most unlikely in the GDR's

ing Bill, the bishops withdress the nine-member international jury nings against the Nazi regimes to be required to consider any extening circumstances they come across. Many documents indicate the German members of the panel decision was prompted by the Martin Hirsch, a former Constituing concordat negotiations, all Court judge, Liesel Hartenstein, standing the fact that it became the sort promonental expert, and Prosingly obvious during the table for Hartmut Bick, former chairman Church approach to the advisory. Church sought to protect the advisory council on environmenaffairs to the Bonn Interior Ministry. It is undeniable that the companies data are not available from of-forded both churches a certain sources, including water boards,

y will conduct research of their own

Norddeutsche Affinerie, of Hamburg. (Deutsches Allgemeises 1997 | 80 ing to have to explain why the

named at tribunal

The naughty companies

they pump effluent into the river. Enormous amounts of lead, arsenic, cadmium, zinc, nickel and copper are said to find their way into the Elbe from Hamburg.

rockets just downstream from where

Waldhof Aschaffenburg paperworks, of Mannheim, would do well to explain why the Rhine just below where they pump effluent into the river has a chloroform count that shoots up to 630 micrograms per litre.

It so happens that pumping chloroform into the river is totally prohibited. Yet according to the BBU the Mannheim public prosecutor's office is on the point of closing the file and scrapping proceedings against the company.

Environmentalists plan to spend more than 1.5 million guilders on the tribunal. They have already, invested 420,000, including generous contributions by several Dutch Ministries, Amsterdam. Rotterdam and the Dutch water boards.

The water board is unlikely to have nesitated about supporting the venture. In Holland, as in Germany and other neighbouring countries, water boards are sick and tired of pollution.

It affects not only the rivers but even ground water, where more and more dangerous substances tax the ingenuity of purification engineers, 🔻

They have to extract from the water what industrial offenders have pumped into it for the sake of convenience, but how are they to set about it when they don't even know what toxins are pumped into potential drinking-water?

About 2,000 different varieties of toxin have so far been indentified, but an estimated 8,000 substances are in the water, including countless carcinogens

that to all intents and purposes can no longer be eliminated from the world around us,

Politicians from all countries frequently meet to frame fine-sounding declarations, resolutions and agree-

"If everything they laid down were put into effect the problem of water pollution would long have been solved," the tribunal writes.

It plans to base its rulings on such international agreements. But pollution in fact gets steadily worse because either the regulations have not been adopted as national law or there are no national or international controls.

Even the counts of EEC-blacklisted substances, the ones that ought, if the Common Market's recommendations were mandatory, to be kept completely out of the water cycle, are steadily in-

Industrialised countries such as Britain, Belgium, Holland, the Federal Republic of Germany, Denmark and Norway pump some substances straight into the sea because they are far too dangerous to be released into the rivers.

Official figures put the amount dumped in this way at between seven and eight million tonnes a year.

In 1978 that included 73 tonnes of cadmium, 39 tonnes of mercury and 53 tonnes of halogenised hydrocarbons. All are blacklisted and will survive to pollute the water for ages, if not for

There have been urgent reports of North Sea fish covered in sores, of seriously depleted fish stocks and of much-reduced floru and fauna in the

The alarm on these counts was sounded by the advisory council to the Bonn Interior Ministry, while other experts report that mussels are polluted by heavy metals.

Yet industrial effluent continues to be pumped into the sea.

> Jürn G, Praetorius (Stuttgurter Nuchrichten, 16 July 1983)

### Date set for lead-free petrol

From 1986 all new cars must be fitted with exhaust catalysts and use lead-

This should reduce by 90 per cent the nitrous oxides causing the atmospheric pollution that has been identified as to blame for the death of trees.

In retrospect the move seems to have been made surprisingly fast.

Social, Free and Christian Democrats all ended up clamouring for Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann to ensure that Germany took the lead on this aspect of pollution.

He was shrewd enough to oblige, originally having intended to introduce regulations from 1990 and only in conjunction with other EEC countries.

January 1986, the new deadline, is a compromise. It is a deadline even the slowest manufacturer can meet. But it depends on lead-free fuel being made available and marketed cheaper by means of tax incentives, as suggested by the Bundesrat.

Motor manufacturers who already sell clean-air export models on the domestic market, or are shortly to do so, will then stand a chance of finding

Many old cars without catalysts will then be able to use lead-free fuel, which should help to relieve pressure on the

Herr Zimmermann can only be wished all the best in his task of coordinat. ing moves with other Common Market countries. With forests dying fast, nction is indispensable.

> Jūrn G. Praetorius (Stuttgerter Nachrichten, 15 July 1983)

The Vuishava Mohini, a Bombay-registered general cargo freighter, was caught discharging oil off Borkum, an island in the North Sea.

Her captain had just given the order to pump used oil into the sea when a Bundesgrenzschutz helicopter flew past and saw the telltale stains in the water.

The German border patrol officers ordered the freighter to stop pumping immediately. Radio contact was no problem from a vantage point over-

The Vaishava Mohini was heading for Fellxstowe, England.

Another ship, the Vaishava Jyoti, was off Fehmarn in the Baltic and heading for the Kiel Canal.

She had a long tail of oil. The slick was spotted by a Bundesbahn officer on board the Baltic ferry Deutschland, which runs between Puttgarden and Rüdby, Denmark.

A message was radioed to the police water division in Helligenhafen.

The slick was seven and a half miles long and between 150 and 300 yards wide. The border patrol and water division in Kiel were alerted.

When the Vaishava Jyoti steamed into the locks of the Kiel Canal her captain was in for a nasty surprise. He had to pay a deposit of DM10,000 in respect Ships caught red-handed spilling oil

of the environmental proceedings against him in a Kiel court.

These are two of the first cases resulting from the work of the Bundesgrenzschutz coastal command, Bad Bramstedt, n Schleswig-Holstein.

It is probably mere coincidence that both offenders were Indian-registered vessels. The May report lists eight offenders in the North Sea and the Baltic.

They included oil slicks of unknown origin up to three miles long and 500 vards wide and a Scandinavian freighter caught pumping a yellow liquid into the sca.

Her captain was radioed to ask what it was and calmly replied that it was merely ballast sludge. The public prosecutor is investigating the case.

Eight offences in a month may not be many, but how many got away? Coastal command and the Bonn Interior Ministry have no illusions.

Rundesgrenzschutz spokesmen say the cases they have spotted are more good luck than good management,

which is likely enough, given that only two patrol boats have been transferred from the Baltic to the North Sea.

Ships are hardly going to be deterred by a handful of patrol boats and a few hours logged by helicopters.

The authorities in Bonn are well aware that the North Sea patrols are only a start, and a modest one. Time has almost run out.

Transport Minister Werner Dollinger has just made a suggestion that is far from new yet has still not been acted The coastal Länder, he said, meaning

the ports, ought to charge reasonable

fees to persuade shipping to use port facilities for dumping waste oil. Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann hopes the list of offenders caught in May (there will probably have been even fewer in June) will back up his

case for commissioning four new fast patrol boats. The Zimmermann armada, as it has been dubbed in Bonn, has failed to make headway so far because of oppo-

Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg, a former Prime Minister of Schleswig-Holstein, says there is no money available for the craft.

sition by a northerner

Joahim Stoltenberg (Hamburger Abendblatt, 14 July 1983)



## Magnet train experiment to be run in Berlin

West Berlin's U-Bahn (U for Underground, or subway) and Sp Buhn (or suburban electric railway) will soon be joined by a new letter in the public transport alphabet.

It is the M-Bahn (M for magnet), or hovertrain, which is due to run experimentally from 1986, carrying an estimated 10,000 passengers per day.

They will glide almost noiselessly over a magnetic guide-rail in an unmanned railcar at a speed of 35km/h, or 22mph.

Bonn has backed hovertrain research and development for about a decade. A hovertrain has logged over 200,000km on a trial section of track in Brunswick.

The technique works, but hovertrains have yet to carry passengers on a regular operational basis.

The Berlin M-Bahn will link Gleisdreleck, a U-Bahn junction, and Kemperplatz (for the Philharmonie, the Nationalgalerie, the Staatsbibliothek, the Academy of Arts and so on).

The distance is 1.6km, or a mile, and the track will built in two stages, the first involving conversion of 600 metres of U-Bahn track towards Potsdamer

The first hovertrain will be put through its paces along this section of track early next year. The remainder of the track will then be built, overhead and on pylons, to Kemperplatz,

The two sections are scheduled for

services will operate regularly, but on an experimental basis, until 1988. Then, all being well, the M-Bahn will continue us a permanent feature of the city's public transport network.

The Bonn government and Berlin city council are to contribute DM50m toward the cost of the project, with the Research and Technology Ministry footing 75 per cent of the bill.

Munich also applied to host the project, but Berlin was chosen as a centre of transport research.

The hovertrain is halled as a public transport system with a bright future because it uses 20 to 30 per cent less energy than other tracked systems.

Hovertrain railcars are considered to require no maintenance at all. They are unmanned. The hovertrain is fully auto-

The man who devised the M-Bahn, Goetz Heidelberg, a 60-year-old physicist, plans to move his research centre to Berliln from Bavaria.

He outlines the design principles and advantages of his system in relation to existing techniques as follows:

The M-Bahn has neither an electric motor nor a wheeled chassis in the conventional sense. It is run by a linear engine and magnets extending along the entire length of the track.

There is no need for the heavy substructure of U- and S-Bahn track be-

AND THE BUTTONS 1978 Burgay have Salah an Chil the said they entitle of

cause hovertrains weigh only about half as much as conventional electric rail-

The expense in terms of construction and material is thus reduced to about a third in comparison. The M-Bahn is also virtually noiseless and emits no ex-

In outlying areas the U- and S-Bahn run infrequently outside the rush hour to cut costs, whereas the M-Bahn can run at five-minute intervals whenever it is needed.

The extra cost is negligible because one- or two-car hovertrains can be run, using very little energy, and as they are unmanned the wage bill is the same.

Elmar Pieroth, Berlin's Senator of Economic Affairs and Transport, feels the M-Bahn could prove most important, and not just by improving transport facilities in the city.

It presents an opportunity of Berlin

the war, when it had the most lenna's defences were along what is S-Bahn network in the work to the city-centre ring road. The The M-Bahn can be makes concentrated their attacks on a head and underground, and for extending from the Hofburg, or wer tunnels should cut con fee Imperial palace, to the Burgthan a third.

West Berlin has several deley drove an extensive system of of distused S-Bahn track. The sels under this part of the besieged converted to M-Buhn.

West Berlin has several deley drove an extensive system of of distused S-Bahn track. The selection of the besieged converted to M-Buhn.

The project is managed by a condition in which they could be tium including the BVO, Bert med.
transport system, the instact Turkish army was led by Grand
AEG, the company that are the large Kara Mustafa, a man renowned

The pilot project will keep a portrait of him painted about 15 kers busy at AEG, wherether the after the siege of Vienna shows to export the system worlds bowing his turbaned head in a gesries are said to have been made that is a strange plea for sympathy. by Calcutta, Mexico Civ befall him. After the failure of the Paulo.

Liscion Age of Vienna the Sultan, Mehmet IV, (Prankfurter News Prensity) him beheaded that winter in Bel-

> old I, the Holy Roman Empehwarted the Turkish advance on Austrian capital by ruising a motley y to come to its relief.

is brutality and cunning.

He was greatly uided by the financial thing lent for ideological motives by beinnocent X1. The army raised to relieve the slege sisted of Imperial troops, South

of 250,000 men began its siege

a. The siego lasted from 14 July

Ottoman empire was, oddly

h, a multinational one, just as the

-Hungarian empire was later to

man auxiliaries and an expeditiona-corps led by King Jan Sobieski of Sobieski commanded the Allied army bout 70,000 men, which was thus ch smaller than the Turkish army,

'led it into attack from the Turks' on 12 September 1683. attacked from the Kahlenberg s. Vienna lies at the foot of the its and it is hard to imagine why

Turks could have failed to station up there to keep their rear free. were utterly routed, fled and hearly everything behind, including ands of tents (Kara Mustafa's too) religious objects, not to mention

arsenals of weaponry. le Allies' success became legendary was glorified along the most varied ogical lines, latterly by the Nazis victory of the West over the East. exhibition to mark the tricentenbeing held in the Künstlerhaus (arlsplatz, opposite Fischer Erlach's skirche, the towers of which resem-Turkish minarets.

A keeping with current Western Euan thought the exhibition steers a benti of any claim to ideological

It aim is to entertain as belits the ocbut, above all, to present a fair ne of the course of events 300 years

marked the end of the Thirty Years'

How the Grand Vizier lost a

city and his head as well

The Turkish expansion is shown to have been not just the result of domestic difficulties within the Ottoman empire but prompted by the disputes between Austria and Louis XIV's France along the Rhine.

Emperor Leopold's commitments in the West laid his empire's eastern flank wide open to attack by Turkey, as did the uprisings and unrest in Hungary following the reimposition of Roman Ca-

Time and again the accomplishments of Turkish civilisation are emphasised. Their westward advance may have had barbaric consequences but the march on Vienna was not undertaken by bar-

To be fair, history must make such distinctions, and not just in this case.

Architecture, painting, fashion, ways of life and social institutions in 17th century Constantinople and Vienna are compared and contrusted.

The exhibition is an advertisement for the erstwhile enemy. Exhibits have been loaned by museums all over the world, but the finest probably come from Cracow.

Sobieski's Polish forces made sure of the best booty, a fact that is still resented in Vienna.

Poland recently suggested the erection of a monument to Sobieski in Vienna, but there were protests from the Austrian public in recollection of the Poles' rupacity 300 years ago.

The exhibition, staged by the architect Hans Hollein with scientific backing from staff of the Viennese Historical Museum, is one of the city's major attractions this summer.

It was opened in May and will last until the end of October. At the time of writing over 150,000 people had seen it.

It is an attempt to convey information on the historical events in the form of events as they were experienced at

Hollein has clad the facade of the exhibition building, for Instance, in a mock-up of an ornamental Turkish marquee in the middle of Vienna as though the Turks had won.

The presentation of material inside

does justice to the subject. The 1683 siege is not portrayed as an isolated event; it is seen in the wider political context of the emergence of the Ottoman empire from the mid-15th centu-

Constantinople fell to the Turks in 1543, and by the early 16th century they came into conflict with the Habsburgs as they advanced into the Balkans, were regarded as part of the Austrian sphere of influence.

> army advanced almost as far as Vienna in 1529. It was led by Süleyman the Magnificent. In the Mediterranean the Turkish expansion

clashed with the claims of Venice. Off Lepanto in 1571 the Venetians defeated the Turks in one of the most famous naval baties in history.

As visitors walk round the exhibition the date of the siege comes steadily closer. Contemporary portraits feature the protagonists representing the various European ruling dynastics in about

There is the Austrian emperor, Leopold I, a man renowned for his unusual ugliness. There is portly Sobieski, Louis XIV and the slender, ambitious Pope Innocent XI, whose diplomatic endeavour and hard cash raised the army that relieved Vienna.

Then, at the vanishing point of the exhibition, as it were, the scenario of a battle scene unfolds.

It is a theatrical scene with fuli-size three-dimensional horses, uniforms, weapons, tents. The hoise of battle is relayed by loudspeaker.

At the end of the show the laughter of the victors in relieved Vienna is heard.

Son-et-lumière displays of this kind may be in keeping with the public interest in visualising what history must



Plea for sympathy went unheard . . . Kara Mustafa, the Turkish The first Turkish Grand Vizier and battle loader.

have been like, but they also come very close to history as kitsch.

The organisers of the Vienna exhibition minimise the risk of their step in this direction by following history as entertainment by serious, factual documentation.

They rightly rely on the intrinsic value of the exhibits, especially the Turkish weapons, tents and banners.

Peace-loving though we may all claim to be, most people are greatly attracted by displays of militaria and warfare....

Visitors are surprised to lean that although the Turks used firearms they also had archers who could hit targets accurately at distances of up to 900 me-

A final section deals with the repercussions of the slege, from the political decline of the Ottoman empire to a Viennese confectionery that is said to be crescent-shaped in memory of the

The Viennese, it is implied, ate Turks in the form of delicious Kipferl for breakfast every morning.

As for the Viennese nobility, they certainly developed a predilection for the Turkish four-poster, each bedpost portraying a Turk fettered and humiliated,

At masked balls Turkish costumes were very much in favour. The erstwhile threat was converted and suppressed into a form of amusement.

The exhibition is full of anecdotes such as these but it by no means neglects details of interest from the history of art and the arts.

It is striking how important painting was in those days as a means of spreading news and portraying events, surprising too how effective it was.

There are many video display units at the exhibition that offer extra material, but they are much less effective contemporary paintings.

Visitors can compare the way in which European painters dealt with the siege with the naiver, almost childlike portrayal of it in richly illustrated Turkish manuscripts.

The difference testifies to the extent to which two major and highly developed civilisations differed that clashed outside Vienna at the lowest level of dispute, war.

That brings one back to political fac-

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in a kind of prejude the tense situa-

The allied army after victory . . . attack from the rear.

on in Europe is portrayed in the wake the Peace of Westphalla, 1648, that

Continued on page 12

THE ARTS

## The wanderings of a nomadic woodcarver

To mark the 450th anniversary of the death of Veit Stoss, the great sculptor and woodcarver, Nuremberg has mounted a major show of his works in a number of the city's churches and at the Germanisches Nationalmuseum.

Veit Stoss was the firebrand among Germany's artists of that era of historic upheaval that was ushered in by Martin Luther and his Reformation. And it is only fitting for Nuremberg, the artist's home town, to celebrate the anniversary of his death along with the 500th anniversary of Martin Luther's birth.

Unfortunately, some of the most important early works of Veit Stoss could not be included in the show because of his nomadio life.

The direction of Stoss' wanderings. however, different greatly from that of his contemporaries. While they were attracted by the Italian Renaissance, Stoss headed East for Poland.



Veit Stoss' Crucifixion

(Photos: Catalogue)

Having learned his art from Nicolaus Gerhaert of Leyden, the great Dutch sculptor who had a tremendous influence on the late Gothic sculpture of Germany (especially that of Nuremberg), Stoss forwent his Nuremberg citizen's rights and accepted a commission in Cracow when he was about 30

There he sculpted many tombs for the Polish royal family and the majestic High Altar (carved in limewood and painted) of the Church of St. Mary's in

This was followed by a period of

## Grand Vizier

Continued from page 11

tors, and the topical relevance is also ish advance into Western Europe was prompted by Habsburg weakness to the

In the final analysis the Turks may have misjudged their true strength, as their desèat outside Vienna proved, but in a way they can be said to have been invited to move in.

It is well worth taking a fresh look at this idea in the context of the current at this idea in the context of the current arms debate.

Peter Iden (Frankfurter Rundschau, 15 July 1983)



wandering between Cracow, Breslau and Nuremberg.

Towards the end of the 15th century, he tried to regain citizenship rights in his home town. The city refused, and when he found that he had been defrauded of his savings he attempted to regain them by forgery.

The forgery was discovered and he was imprisoned and branded on both cheeks. To regain his freedom, he had to promise never to leave the city again.

The rest of Stoss' life until his death in 1533 was marked by constant disputes with the city council.

To make matters worse, he went blind. After his death, his works were more or less ignored, unlike those of his contemporary, Albrecht Dürer.

He was buried without any official acknowledgment in the Johannis Cemetery, and it was not until 50 years later that a Nuremberg document mentioned his grave as bearing no more than his name and coat of arms. His descendents later added a simple bronze plaque.

The restlessness of the artist is expressed in his works, as the Nuremberg

show demonstrates. The excellent catalogue keeps referring time and again to the artist's Cracow works which are also a focal point

of the lectures illustrated by slides.

It is a uniquely enchanting experi-

The death of composer Werner Egk has stripped the German music scene of one of its most stimulating per-

Egk was born in Auchsesheim neur Donauworth in 1901 and his personality clearly bore the traits of his Bayarian-Swabian homeland, though he was intellectually closer to the romance culture and mentality.

Equally interested in the fine arts, literature and music, he eventually opted for the latter.

He said about himself: "I learned when and where I could though I studied under very few teachers, none of them a major maestro.

"In terms of music, I therefore have no family tree and stand entirely alone in the heart of this evil world. The fact that my works were nevertheless performed and I found a publisher testifies to the integrity of our musical life."

For a man as homeless as Egk described himself, he was remarkably successful in finding a firm man music.

At a time when most of his colleagues arrogantly looked down their noses at radio, Egk composed music for radio

But ultimately it was the theatre that attracted him. He first experimented with the marionette theatre that provided him with the subject of what could well be his best opera: Die Zaubergeige

In 1936, he was appointed conductor at the Berlin State Opera where his opera Peer Gynt, premiered in 1938, caused a scandal. It was Hitler himself

ence to see his Der Englische Gruss (1517/18) in the choir of the late Gothic Sankt Lorenz church spotlighted at

Michael (before 1477), the Crucifixion (1516-1520) at the High Altar, flanked by Mary and John plus St. Laurence, the patron saint of the church, and St. Stephen (all made around 1520 and lined up along the inner sacristy wall of the church).

ultar of late German Gothic.

It is unlikely that another opportuni-

It anticipates the essence of Veit Stoss' art: theutrum sacrum with its powerful figures whose motions and

these figures, to dance and laugh and be sud with them.

Like in Cologne, where the Rhineland Madonnas of the Middle Ages seem to be people one still meets in the street, one can frequently see Veit Stoss' apostles and Marys in the streets of Nu-

There are also his early Archangel

However, the illustrated lecture held from the altar does not deal with these early and late works of the artist but with his main early work, the carved High Altar of Cracow's Church of St. Mary's (1477-1489). With its height of more than 16 metres, this is the largest

The Cracow Altar was recently renovated, in the course of which it had to be taken apart into individual sculpture tablets, groups and figures. This provided new information on details that would never have come to light without the restoration work.

ty to study the work so closely will arise because it has meanwhile been reas-

The Cracow Altar sheds light on works the master created at other times and in different places.

gestures seem alive, The viewer feels a desire to talk with

The master sculptor was a keen observer and this shows in his works.

The late Werner

Egk, composer

without a home

Werner Egk . . . 'Baverlan Swablan with

who intervened and took him out of the

journalists' line of fire - a fact that was

His most successful work was proba-

This, too, drew fire, this time from

Bayarian politicians because it allegedly

depicted a black mass. The banning of

(Photo: Gerd Pfeiffer)

a French rationalistic brain,"

held against him after 1945

bly the Abraxas Ballett of 1948.

CHILDREN

1093 - 31 July 1983

## Parents warned on dangers of being dogmatic

thildren stand a better chance of dereloping independent personalities reparents attitudes are flexible. rents who keep to rigid norms of four put their children at a disad-

> are findings of a Nuremberg ationalist and psychologist, Dr figng W. Weiss, who says in a that children who are unable to often come from homes that are over-organised or disorganised. milies that consider themselves essive did not help children. Nor amilies where:

oblems are swept under the carpet he sake of harmony.

everything is done together but to the father has the final say. And where traditional orderliness. ence and industriousness are re-

ofessor Weiss found that indepen-Veit Stoss' St. John ht children who are capable of cop-Cracow is also said to be come from families where everyday with living Veit Stoss sculptus filets are openly discussed and The Erzengel Raphael under the dissension is allowed.

Tobias group (1516), which is these cases, the child was neither

one metre in height and is one protected nor did it lack parental the Germunisches Nationale the realisation of a Florenia le points out that to raise a child

the wingless ungel is regardent the confidence to be independent protector of young merchans was important to teach it to underbius) while abroad The gesture of the leader of that less important was deliberately pointing the way exudes see

as the boy who seeks part s arm. Prison the best holding unother's arm. (Rheinische Port) place to

the work by the then Barada

minister, Alois Hundhammer,

work a greater success that s

man builet music since then

(1955) nor Die Verlobung in

point and harmony

knows."

peated himself.

## Almost none of the open Cheeter Rachrichten lowed were played more ofthe ther Circo (1948) nor lischt

learn crime

mingo (1963).

By now even his Government and delinquents are sent to prison for, which had been played at West Germany every year. Most refollowing its premiere in School for their release.

Munich University study commis-

As a composer, Egk (who be led by the Bonn Family Affairs Mihonorary positions and was destroy says prison is no place for delinthe Berlin Music Academy for the led by the Bonn Family Affairs Mihonorary positions and was destroy says prison is no place for delinthe Berlin Music Academy for the led by says prison is no place for delinthe Berlin Music Academy for the less that age group.

In presenting the study, the head of the search team, Horst Schüler-Sprinconcert form — has conspicion for less and in Bonn that prison sentenmatic elements, making it sould for 14- and 15-year-olds neither were secretly composed for the search team, Horst Schüler-Sprinthe Berlin Music Academy for less that age group.

In presenting the study, the head of the search team, Horst Schüler-Sprinconcert form — has conspicion for 14- and 15-year-olds neither were secretly composed for the search team, Horst Schüler-Sprinthe matic elements, making it sould the search team, Horst Schüler-Sprinthe matic elements, making it sould the search team, Horst Schüler-Sprinthe matic elements, making it sould the search team, Horst Schüler-Sprinthe matic elements and the search team, Horst Schülerthe matic elements and the search team, Horst Schülerthe matic elements and the search team, Horst Schülerthe matic elements and the search team, Horst Schülerthe

Affairs Ministry, criminologist lie never ventured beyond the commends that fines of tonality but within the calle delinquents go to foster famines he used the full gamut of self-help groups or open institu-

He was called a "Bayarias" fecording to Dettling, the study calls with a French rationalistic brail political answers to the problem. "fanatic of order."

Never at a loss for a qualitation," he said.

himself as a rebel against silon his is substantiated by another study reed from above, saying: "said of were sentenced for juvenile delination of the problem.

The said of the

necessity be repetitious.... in 1972 and between 1977 and preserve the state, us every pur receiving various penalties rangfrom juvenile prison to warnings. The ratio of relapses was largest

Nobody can accuse Egk of Continued on page 14



trying to develop an independent perso-

Most important by far was for the parents to cooperate and the father to be an integral part of the family. Support by the father is far more important than maternal support if a child is to become independent.

Dr Weiss heads the Educational Institute of the City of Nuremberg.

His study on Familienstruktur und Selbständigkeitserziehung (family structure and development of an independent personality), is available in a book (Verlag für Psychologie Dr C.J. Hogrefe, Göttingen, Toronto, Zurich).

The survey took almost ten years. It was awarded the Heinz Maier-Leibnitz Prize for Empirical Sociology in 1982.

The research began in 1973 and was subsequently promoted by the Bonn Ministry for Youth, Family Affairs and Health.

In 1975, the author interviewed 56 teachers of first-year school children, asking them to point out particularly dependent pupils after carefully explaining which criteria to apply.

Three months later, the parents of the 385 children involved received a letter asking them to present their views on child-rearing. They were also asked about various social data.

In 1976, the teachers were asked to re-assess the state of independence reached by the children one year later.

Dr Weiss picked 64 families, dividing them into two. Each group of 32 was identical: father's occupations, the sex and age of children and several of other features were the same. The only difference was in independence allowed to

It turned out that the development of the children towards independence depended not only on conditions within the family but also on outside circum-

The higher the father's occupational status and income and the better the the mother's education the more indepen-

Surprisingly, it almost did not matter

the children.

dent the children.

What did matter was the father's position at work. It turned out that the less say he has at work the less indepen-

whether the child had attended kinder-

garten before and whether the mother

dent the child. The size of a family and the child's position in relation to its brothers and sisters (though not its sex) appear to have a bearing.

The proportion of independent children is larger in families with two or three children than in those with an only child or those with four or more

Independent children are most often second or third children rather than only children or first, fourth, fifth or subsequent ones.

To find out what parents' thought about independence and bringing up children, from what age Dr Weiss asked them: from what age should a child be able to travel alone on a train, join a scout group, go alone on a trip lasting several days, know about contraceptives, actively engage in politics and go out at night?

Apart from these factors, which determine the "outward" independence of a child, the researchers also delved into what he calls the "inner" independence.

This involved the question as to the age from which a child should be asked its own view when it comes to decisions concerning it; from what age it should act on its own to uphold its rights in such cases as unjust treatment at school; from what age it may criticise its parents, have a say in holiday plans, handle pocket money and decide what clothes to wear (but not to buy).

Another subject discussed with the parents was the age from which they felt their child should be able to pick its own friends (not occasional playmates) and decide when to do the homework.

Contrary to widespread views, parental strictness does not have a major bearing on a child's independence.

There was, however, one common trend: the more a child feels that one parent is stricter than the other, the greater the lack of independence.

Fromthe child's point of view, things look somewhat different: children lacking independence (regardless of their sex) consider the mother as the more supportive and the father as the stricter

Independent children, on the other. hand, view the parent of the opposite sex as the more supportive and that of the same sex as the stricter one.

Renate I. Mreschar (Cieneral-Anzeiger, 16 July 1983)

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Does it pay to make pupils repeat a class?

ome 260,000 schoolchildren had to repeat classes in the 1981/82 school year, according to the Federal Statistics

This shows that many children cannot handle the curriculum.

As far back as 1974, Willy Stark said in his book Die Sitzenbleiber-Katastrophe (the failure catastrophe) that, though every experienced teacher knows of cases where repeating a class was beneficial and led to improved performance, these successes apply primarily to children whose development lags behind or those who have to catch up after long illness.

It can also apply to pupils who react to their failure by developing extreme ambition and improving performance. But this frequently goes at the expense of their overall personalities.

The author concludes that, apart from these exceptions, repeating a class does not lead to better performance.

To establish whether these findings still apply ten years later, the Saarland Arbeitskammer and the Teacher Training College took a closer look at

Nondvest®Zetring and the second second Hauptschule (secondary school prior to

vocational training) failures. The study involved 440 students in 16 diferent classes. The conclusions: Hauptschule failure is rarely due to problems during elementary school. In four out of five cases, the problems do not occur until a child goes to Haupts-

The researchers found that Hauptschule promotion criteria vary from state to state and district to district. Promotion also depends on the student's

luck of the draw in his teacher. Marked differences in promotion practice show that success or failure in schools depend on the different standards applied in individual states, districts and schools.

The study also tried to establish how schools, teachers and students assess

It finds that with its 260,000 failed students a year, the school system fulfils its function of separating the wheat from the chaff. Non-promotion is a comfortable and organisationally sound practice from the school's vantage

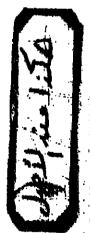
The student who has to repeat a class is absorbed by the rising class and the teachers simply hope that "things will fall into place."

Though the learning problems persist and are unlikely to take care of themleave it at that.

Good teachers are mostly aware of the dilemma imposed on them by the schools: they are expected to promote and sort out at the same time. Even the best of them cannot escape making a decision on whether to pass or fail a

The ultimate conclusion arrived at in the study is that repeating a class makes no sense in educational terms - not only because it arbitrarily puts the blame on the student, but also because it does nothing to remedy the learning

(Nordwest Zeitung, 9 July 1983)





#### **MEDICINE**

## You might be a genius, say researchers, but that's not really your fault

Many people think that they have achieved what they have because of their own efforts helped by their ex-

. But current research indicates that they are wrong. They are more likely to be born with the qualities that have brought them success (or not).

Electroencephalogram (EEG) tests by a Heidelberg University team headed by Professor Friedrich Vogel indicate that a person's psychological make-up is inherited.

Electroencephalograms (EEGs) are particularly suitable because their patterns are almost entirely determined by hereditary elements.

Identical twins therefore usually also show identical EEG patterns. The differences are as small as the differences in various EEGs taken of the same person.

The EEGs of twins remain almost identical even at such different stages of development as childhood, youth, adulthood and old age and when the twins have lived separate lives in entirely different conditions.

Since these complicated brain currents reflect only the functioning of the brain, they are probably only one side of the coin. The other is the psychological make-up and experience.

Psychological traits that always coincide with specific brain patterns are therefore in all likelihood also hereditary to a large extent.

Bitto einsenden an:



In an article bublished in the magazine Human Genetics (vol. 62/1982), Vogel shows that the stage young people reach in their psychological maturing process is also largely determined by genetic factors.

The Heidelberg researchers took EEGs of 110 identical and 98 non-identical pairs of twins. They also carried out tests to establish how mature the twins were at various stages. These involved writing essays.

Vogel established that the genetically determined stage of development as shown by the EEG always coincided with the test person's psychological degree of maturity.

As anticipated, identical twins always lines more similar than non-identical twins who shared only half of the genotic material.

Those who wrote better essays also had faster brain waves in their EEGs. This suggests that the psychological

development is largely determined by the physical maturing of the brain as shown in the EEG.

In their book Ist unser Schicksul angeboren? or "Are we born complete with our destinies?" (published by Severin und Siedler Verlag, Berlin) Vogel

Axel Springer Verlag AG DIE WELT WELT am SONNTAG

lch möchte in Deutschland eine Immobilien-/ Kapitalien-Anzeige veröffentlichen. Bitte machen Sie,mir ein Angebot für "Die Große Kombination"

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have EEG patterns that differ clearly from the average.

One group shows only a low tension

monotonous alpha shows patterns in which these waves are dominant; and a third group shows what is known as a diffuse beta pattern.

that these unusual variants are part of the genetic material.

tions of 300 of these special cases, finding that each of the three groups has a specific personality profile - in all likelihood also hereditary.

exceptionally prone to stress.

Research by Propping shows that are in danger of becoming alcoholics.

terns and gives impulses to their alpha waves.

American psychlatrists M. S. Buchsbaum and E. S. Gershon have established that sleep also follows hereditary putterns: identical twins take the same time to reach the different phases of sleep and stay in them for the same

During the most lively phase of sleep, mun frequently reverts to early childhood. This has been established through EEO patterns by the Swiss psychiatrists Dr M. Koukkou-Lehmann and Professor Lehmann.

### Learning crime

among those who went to prison and a warning.

Most of one group of 207 imprisoned

Most of them come from working class families (58 per cent) and low income peripheral groups (22per cent). Most prison wardens interviewed

They especially criticise the damaging influence arising from contact with

Dettling: "It is in prison that many a career in drime beings in earnest."

and his assistant, Dr Peter Propping, show that other qualities are also inhe-

A very small percentage of people

EEG picture in which alpha waves that are seen as a sign of peace and concentration do not occur. Another group with what is called

It is now seen as an established fact

Vogel made psychological examina-

People with a monotonous alpha pattern are usually emotionally stable and dependable; those with a low tension EEG are rather withdrawn and group oriented while those with the beta EECi have problems concentrating and are

people with an ill-defined alpha rhyth

Alcohol normalises their EEG put-

i.e. the phase of dreaming in colour,

In an article published in Fortschritte der Neurologie (vol. 48), they say that the EEG patterns produced during a dream are the same as those produced during the dreams of early childhood.

Rolf Degen (General-Anzeiger, 9 July 1983)

feed on."

his own susprise.

logotherapy is the suitable property

Walter

neuroses resulting from 2

search for a meaning to life.

smallest among those who got off with

juveniles were convicted for theft (52 per cent), followed by robbery or extortion (25 per cent) and attempted murder (11 per cent).

were also in favour of taking these young people out of jail.

Older, hardened criminals.

(Lubecker Nachrichten, 15 July 1983)

## Trying to MODERN LIVING meaning Fair wage for fair sex for a life's futilfair day's toil — sometimes

Trustration over the inability theme of the 3rd World Continue of the 5rd World of the founder of logothed Frankl, of Vienna, along with the question as to the which the growing incidence of types of depression, phobiase of the Rhineland-Palatinate Intitute of the thine of the province of the sion is due to this type of finest the fine photometric of the sion is due to this type of finest the sion is due to this type of finest the sion is due to this type of finest the sion is due to this type of finest the sion is due to the top of the sion is due to the type of finest the sion is due to the type of finest the sion is due to the type of finest the sion is due to the type of finest the type of finest to the type of the type of finest to the type of finest to the type of the type of finest to the type of finest type of finest to the type of finest ty

Funke interpreted his paid the yardsticks and ideas of fair-experience with young people by which people are guided in feet that this feeling of point bing a method of payment as fair and emptiness makes people fair. aggression.

aggression.

Lukas and Frankl presented ing in the Göttingen ecientific tories of patients who manage in the Göttingen ecientific themselves of their depression and in the Experimentelle themselves of their depression and in the Experimentelle sions with logotherapists entire in the between several principles of objective worth the utmost election, the first being that everyone To provide avenues leading it to earn an income commensurate ningfulness is the main there if their qualifications and perforof logotherapists.

of lugotherapists.

Frankl kept stressing that it there is also the principle that not mean "prescribing" a prione ought to earn the same regard-meaning to a patient because of input and the principle that basic something he must find for its failths ought to be given priority rematter of free choice.

Logotherapy, he said, he is Bossong says decisions on pay taken the intellectual dimensions are frequently a compromise bettinto account along with his is the various principles of fair play: and psychological functions is Ceman civil servants, for instance, ed for, logotherapy makes are frequently and longth of service; himself with detachment. himself with detachment, holiday allowances and basic Self-transcendence mean and special grants and children's approves of the "fundamental timess."

that like always points is aim was to find out what makes thing outside himself, to provide feel a given wage is fair and live by or to person-to-provide facts they go by.

"The logotherapeutic methol diversity graduates taking up their reflection' makes use of them to the patient succeeds in direction they had studied and whether they tion to an objective, his particularly they had studied and whether they tion to an objective, his particular of the eight subjects had been toms that previously cannot filled in a preliminary study as disproblems no longer have as a filled in a preliminary study as disproblems no longer have as filled in a preliminary study as disproblems no longer have as filled in a preliminary study as disproblems no longer have as filled in a preliminary study as disproblems no longer have as the four others as easy.

E. Lukas pointed to another the so-called "paradoxical is that relies on the patient's ship tuchment from himself — "sai to form of a specifically human it, i. c. the sense of humour."

If, with the help of the that patient, in a whim of self-ing patient, in a whim of self-ing the very symptom he feats to hinstitute.

the very symptom he fees me of its findings have been pub-when talking with a superior by the Ministry. omen aged 20 to 60, 1,200 of them, Polled, as were 430 husbands and children aged 10 to 18. The entire of producing the symptom -Frankl stressed that he dod! y is soon to be published in book gard logotherapy as the only #

He said that he regards it is a fively per cent of the women pollsufficiently substantiated and supplement to other psychological supplement to other psychological supplement to other psychological supplement to other psychological supplement of the supplem huband or partner's views on

an working depends, it seems, on ther they have children, The wat the state of husbands

His imaginary biographies were given to 14 women and 13 men trainee teachers. They were to say what starting salaries they felt the eight ought to earn. The only guideline they were given

of a sociology graduate was DM1.700 a What the students were not told was that there were two sets of biodata in which the sexes were reversed. So each case history was judged both as a male

was that the take-home starting salary

and as a female applicant. The results indicate that the difficulty of the degree course was considered a major criterion in assessing what was felt to be a fair wage.

But this was only the case where the men were concerned. In their case the "fair" wage varied by up to DM150 per

When the applicant was a woman it was hardly felt to matter whether her degree course had been hard or easy. The salary recommended varied by a mere DM20.

Oddly enough, the differential was awarded to the fictitious male graduates not only by men but also by women stu-

The sex of the student made no apparent difference when it came to what was felt to constitute a fair starting salary for the person concerned.

Surprised by these findings, Dr Bossong conducted a similar experiment using 41 senior students of a Gymnaslum, or high school: 22 boys and 19

This time the criteria listed were not only the applicant's sex and the difficulty of his or her degree course but also the neediness of the job-seeker.

The potted biographies included a husband or wife who was either still a student or unemployed, or alternatively a child to look after.

The guide to starting salaries given in this case was that an informatics graduate could be expected to net DM2,200 at his first job, and that his course was moderately difficult.

This time the women graduates trailed well behind the men in the salarles the students felt they deserved to earn. They averaged DM2,204, as against the men's DM2,338.

Given a difficult university course, a much higher starting salary was felt to be appropriate, the difference being that between DM2,443 and DM2,089

The criterion of neediness was not felt to be anywhere near as important. The needy were on average awarded DM72 per month more than those without dependents to support.

Even so, graduates whose degree course was judged not to have been particularly difficult and whose incomes were correspondingly low were awarded a perceptible bonus for needi-

But women were again given a poorer deal than men, and again by both sexes. A third experiment was carried out to determine whether the allocation of higher incomes to candidates with more difficult courses of study was made in respect of their qualifications and ex-

pected performance. Dr Bossong described situations in which two or more people jointly did a specific job and earned a specific

amount of money. They were said to differ both in their qualifications and in the amount of ef-

fort they put into their work. A group of 56 trainee teachers, all women, were asked to select one of five possibilities of sharing out the sum bet-

#### Performance link

The five methods were classified as being from slightly to extremely related to performance.

The students who assessed the pay scales this time were themselves evaluated and allocated to one of three

The one group tended to allocate the cash in strict accordance with performance. Another favoured equal pay for all. A third took a middle-of-the-road approach.

Yet all 56 women students awarded more money on average to men than to women, although the difference was most striking among the group that made its awards on the basis of perfor-

"A social paradox persisted in this third experiment," Dr Bossong writes. "The test persons, all women, awarded men more money than women. Yet they were studying for a profession in which equal pay is paid."

### The real truth about work, women and song

in childless families felt it was good, all things considered, that their wives went out to work. When there are children under 15 at

home only 54 per cent of husbands feel it is such a good idea. Women are extremely keen on jobsharing. Sixty-four per cent felt it should be encouraged, and the figure

was 73 per cent among women interested in going back to work. One working wife in two in Baden-

Württemberg would be happy to share a job. So would one husband in four.

The higher the career qualification and status of the people questioned, the

more strongly they feel that the family suffers from the wife going out to work. Seventy-four per cent of women who worked only half-days or a few hours a day felt they could manage both work

and running the home. Only 58 per cent of wives who worked all day agreed, while 43 per cent of them with too little time to devote to the

family. A majority of children and juveniles: are happy about their mothers going out to work, although 42 per cent of the under-14s complained that mum didn't

have enough time for them. On balance, however, the children complained of too little time with their fathers than with their mothers.

More than three out of four youngsters felt their mothers had enough time for them, whereas 42 per cent regretted they did not have more intensive contects with their fathers.

### Linguist hits at 'language bias against women'

A woman linguist from Constance University has complained in a Brunswick lecture about linguistic discrimination against women.

Professor Senta Tromel-Plotz was lecturing at a summer university course by women for women at Brunswick University of Technology.

People ought to think about women as well as men and refer to them too, she said, objecting to terms such as Woche der Brüderlichkeit (Week of Brotherliness) and Brot für Brüder (Bread for Brethren).

They were objectionable because they ignored women.

Dr Trömel-Plötz specially mentioned religion and the Church as sectors in which linguistic discrimination was rife.

It started, she said, with the Ten Commandments, especially the one about not coveting the neighbour's wife.

Even "people" was not a neutral term. It was used to exclude women, as in a recent comment by a clergyman that: "More and more people are resigning from the Church and leaving their wives and children in member-

It was typical that there was no female form of the term die Deutschen (the Germans), whereas one could choose between die Franzosen (the French) and die Französinnen (French women).

"The Germans and their wives are a peace-loving people" was a statement that would be considered grammatically

Yet the same could hardly be said of: 'The Germans and their husbands are a peace-loving people."

Women were second-rate linguistically and something must be done about it. It was in contempt of their personalities, she said. She dealt with surveys indicating that

women were not taken as seriously as men in conversation and not allowed to speak for as long as on the same topics. Even the higher status of being a university lecturer was no guarantee of

equal treatment. Linguistically, men tended to magnify their role, whereas women often tended to limit theirs. Men rounded of their personalities, women called themselves into question.

Men presumed to rights, women asked for permission. Women were more easily controllable because they were not allowed to have their say.

Dr Tromel-Plotz's lecture was the last

of a series of six in a summer course financed by the students' union. The works.

The university vice-chancellor complained that there was no such thing as an autonomous women's department at Brunswick University of Technology, the group that organised the course.

He also objected to the impression being conveyed that it was an official university course, which was not the

After the first lecture, entitled Changes in Sex Roles and Sexism, the women complained to the vice-chancel-lor about the behaviour of the caretaker (inevitably, a man). (Nordwest Zeltung, 16 July (983)

(Der Tagescplegel, 17 July 1983)

